The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Arkansas Admitted to Representation in Congress.

Further Debate in the House on the Tax Bill.

The Tax on Whisky Reduced to Fifty Cents per Gallon.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

ARKANSAS IN CONGRESS.

ALEXANDER MCDONALD and BENJAMIN F. RICE to-day answered to their names in the United States Senate, as Senators from the State of Arkansas, once more represented in the National Legislature, after an absence of over seven years. When the Senate assembled this morning, Mr. THAYER presented their credentials, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. DAVIS made an effort to present the credentials of JONES and GARLAND, the two Senators elected under the Johnson Government in that State; but the Senate, after a spicy discussion, laid them on the table. The credentials of the new Senators being soon reported correct, they were sworn in, after some questions had been raised as to whether their election by the Legislature prior to the admission of the State was legal or not. The Senate decided that it was. In the House the credentials of Messrs. ROOTS, HINDS and BOLES were presented by Gen. PAINE and referred to the Committee on Elections. The Committee subsequently met, but postponed their consideration until to-morrow. The members will then be sworn in without delay.

THE TAX BILL.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in the House to-day immediately after the reading of the Journal, and the debate proceeded at once upon the various motions to fix the tax on whisky. Mr. VAN WYCK led off in favor of his motion for 50 cents, and in the three hours' debate which followed, about forty five-minute speeches were made, and nearly every figure from 20 cents to $1 was proposed. At 3:30 the Committee rose to close debate on that part of the section, and the votes were taken on the various propositions. The first was Mr. BUTLER's motion to make the tax forty cents, which was rejected—34 to 79. Mr. INGERSOLL then proposed twenty-five cents; lost—24 to 77. He then proposed thirty cents, which was lost without a division. Then he proposed thirty-five cents, which was lost—40 to 74. Mr. HOLMAN proposed twenty cents; lost—23 to 78. Mr. BROOMALL proposed $1, which was lost without a division. Mr. BUTLER moved forty-two cents; lost 30 to 73. Mr. INGERSOLL then moved forty-five cents, which was lost without a division, as was Mr. MULLIN's motion to make it forty-eight cents. The vote was then taken on Mr. VAN WYCK's original motion to strike out sixty and insert fifty, which was agreed to by yeas 87, nays 37. Mr. VAN WYCK, it will be remembered, urged fifty cents in his report on the subject some time ago, and the House seem to think that is the proper figure, by a large majority. At the evening session, after a call of the House to get a quorum, the bill was proceeded with, and no amendments were made until section ten was reached, which provides that no rectifying establishments shall be within six hundred feet of any distillery, when a very warm discussion sprang up, the provision being warmly opposed by Messrs. BUTLER, PRUYN and others. After a somewhat acrimonious discussion, the House, without concluding action on the section, adjourned.

The Committee on Ways and Means will offer an amendment to the pending Tax bill, requiring whisky now in bond to pay an addition of ten cents to the general tax of fifty cents a gallon, so as to make the amount equal to that paid by distillers with their special license.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is understood that Gov. MOORHEAD will attempt to get up the Tariff bill for final action after the House has disposed of the pending Tax bill. It is evident, however, that he will not succeed, as it has already been agreed not to act on it until the December session.

THE NEW IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

THADDEUS STEVENS did not present his new articles of impeachment to-day, as was expected. He ascertained that they would probably not be allowed to interfere with the Tax bill, and he therefore concluded to let them lie over. He says his principal desire is to make a speech upon them, which he has prepared, and then let the matter go over until next session. He declares he will not abandon the project so long as he has power to press it.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS' REPORT.

The report of the Senatorial Impeachment Investigating Committee is completed, but Mr. BUTLER will not make it until the House has concluded the consideration of the Tax bill. The report that it will expose an unheard-of amount of villainy and corruption as affecting impeachment is a figment of somebody's brilliant imagination. One of the Committee says it makes considerable of a case, not against any Senator directly, but in establishing the fact that corrupt means were on foot to secure the desired result, and that corrupt appliances were present in Washington during the trial in great force.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

It is generally believed that the Colorado Admission bill will not be acted on until the next session of Congress. Some doubt exists in the minds of prominent Radical leaders regarding its electoral vote. If they were certain that it would be cast for GRANT and COLFAX, it is probable that the bill would pass.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The Alaska Appropriation bill, now in the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will be brought up again as soon as the Tax bill is disposed of, and Gen. BANKS will try to push it through. The minority of the Committee, under the lead of Gen. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, will oppose it, and may succeed in postponing its further consideration until the next session of Congress.

COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It was generally believed this morning that the President had at last determined to send in the name of PERRY FULLER, of Kansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a number of the latter's friends came up to the Senate expecting to have the nomination confirmed. FULLER's friends assert that the President has agreed to nominate him, and that he has secured the support of a sufficient number of Republican Senators to confirm him. Under all the circumstances this is not at all likely.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH finds himself in a very embarrassing position. Some months ago, he and all the other Cabinet officers informed Mr. JOHNSON that their resignations were at his disposal whenever he thought he could strengthen himself by their retirement. The President assured them that he wanted them all to remain, that everything was lovely, &c. In this position every Cabinet officer but the Secretary of War stands to-day. It is only necessary for Mr. JOHNSON to say to Mr. MCCULLOCH, your resignation is accepted, and the latter will immediately be put in writing and the Secretary retire. But the President insists that Mr. MCCULLOCH's resignation is not in his hands, and that he cannot get rid of him except by removal. This he is afraid to do, and so he joins the ranks of Mr. MCCULLOCH's assailants, and intimates indirectly that "his resignation will relieve him from a great deal of embarrassment." If Mr. MCCULLOCH now resigns, he yields in the face of an indecent pressure, and a gang of plunderers of the Treasury secure an important victory. It will be seen, therefore, that his present position is not as comfortable as it might be.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. EVARTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is about equally divided on the nomination of Mr. EVARTS to be Attorney-General, and will either report the case back to the Senate favorably or without any recommendation.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, rejected the nomination of S. S. COX, to be Minister to Austria, which has been pending for several months. It is probable that JOHN G. SAXE will now be sent in for the same position.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The Senate Finance Committee, at its meeting to-day, decided to report adversely upon the House bill making Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis ports of entry, but will report a new bill to the Senate as a substitute for the House bill, which will be more stringent in its requirements than the House bill. The Committee are of opinion that if the present bill was passed, there would be ample opportunity to defraud the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Committee a bill which he thought would cover the case, but even this failed in their opinion.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Senator CONNESS' motion to discharge the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations from the further consideration of the bill concerning the rights of naturalized citizens had the effect to-day of inducing Mr. SUMNER to report it. But it has been so emasculated in committee that it now amounts to little more than a declaration of principles. The hostage or reprisal section is stricken out entirely, and other material changes from the House bill are made, which will not popularize the bill in that body.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

There is being prepared at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, for the use of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, a statement showing the amount of National Bank circulation in each State and Territory on the 1st inst. It will also include the *per capita* rate of circulation in each State under the apportionment, based upon the census of 1860. This statement has particular reference to the question of the proposed increase of twenty millions of National Bank currency now under consideration by that committee.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of EDWARD C. JOHNSON, son of Minister JOHNSON, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

The Senate also confirmed a number of army Second Lieutenants, and were engaged in considering the Indian treaty.

The nomination of Hon. S. S. COX, as Minister to Austria, was, it is said, rejected.

LAND OFFICE MAPS.

A very large number of applications have been received at the General Land Office, from all parts of this country and from Europe, for copies of the maps which accompanied the last report of the Commissioner. These maps are admitted to be among the most elaborate and complete that have ever been published. The separate maps of the States and Territories are taken from the actual surveys, and exhibit a multitude of details of the productive forces of the public lands. One application from Leipsic calls for two thousand of them. The Commissioner is, however, unable to comply with the applications, there being no maps on hand to meet the urgent demands.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Pursuant to an order of the President, dated Jan. 9, 1868, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the local land officers in Washington Territory to cause the following reservations, for military purposes, to be set aside and protected from any interference in the public lands: Wa Addah Island and four hundred acres on the east and west side of Neap Harbor, Straits of Juan de Fuca; also, six hundred acres at Gig Harbor, and a tract of like area at the southern end of Vashous Island, at the Narrows of Puget Sound.

MENOMENIE INDIANS.

A delegation of Menomenie Indians, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, had an interview this morning with the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau with reference to complications that have arisen between them and the Government. The delegation have been here for ten days, and they will start for their homes this evening.

INDIAN RELICS.

Commissioner WILSON has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of obtaining, through his intervention, information relative to, and specimens of, the geological and mineral productions of the Indian country, and also for aid in securing specimens of the aboriginal customs and war relics for illustration in the cabinet of natural history which has been recently instituted as one of the branches of the land office.

PACIFIC RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, Kansas Branch, say that the suit of Ross, STEELE & Co. against them, in which a judgment of $4,500,000 is claimed to have been obtained, grew out of an old contract made with the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railway Company, and was simply an effort to get jurisdiction in the New-York courts, suit having been brought in Kansas and decided against STEELE & Co. The judgment referred to in a recent New-York dispatch was taken by default to compel the Railway Company to appear in the New-York State Court. The claimants offer to open the judgment if the Railway Company will enter appearance, which is declined until the question of jurisdiction is decided. The Court on Friday last stayed all proceedings.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated EDWARD O. PERRIN, of New-York, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

HON. W. D. KELLEY.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, appeared in the House to-day, after three weeks' illness at his home.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORM.

The Secretary of State to-day responded to the resolution of the Senate calling for copies of the correspondence with persons in the diplomatic service, relating to the act of 1867, prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

Mr. YEAMAN, Minister at Copenhagen, under date of May 28, 1867, says he knows nothing about the law excepting from the cable reports, and desires further information. He subsequently writes a long letter showing what will be the bad effects of the operation of the law. He had on one occasion attended court in citizens dress, as his absence would have caused false and unjust inferences against our Government. He had at other times declined to attend, because he could not do so without wearing a court dress.

Minister HOVEY, at Lima, in a letter dated May 16, 1867, wants to know whether he can wear the uniform of a Brevet Major-General, on days of ceremonies, without infringing on the law of Congress, and whether he is entitled or not to that military distinction in accordance with his rank in the Army of the United States. He thinks he has a right to wear the uniform and to be addressed by that title. Secretary SEWARD, in reply, coincides with Gen. HOVEY's view of the question.

Minister SANFORD, at Brussels, July 24, 1867, says he has already conformed to the act of Congress. He mentions several ceremonial days when he had simply appeared in citizens' dress. He refers to his well-known views previously expressed against any extraordinary adornment, and expresses his gratification that Congress has indorsed the views held by him on that subject.

Minister HALE, at Madrid, Sept. 11, 1867, says he has complied with the circular from the State Department, and expresses his great gratification at the passage of the law. He had the pleasure of appearing at a reception of the Queen, dressed simply as an American gentleman.

Minister ADAMS, at London, July, 1867, says the dress circular of the Department has been received. The matter is of trifling importance, except in so far as it may affect the usefulness of the public service abroad. If he should happen to be occupying that post whenever a Court day occurs, he thinks it would not be difficult to come to an amicable understanding to relieve the American Legation from attendance altogether without giving rise to any unfavorable interpretation as to the state of relations between the two countries. The strictly official efficiency of a foreign representative would not be materially impaired by his taking no part in mere ceremonies. His social influence only is likely to be affected, but if he accepts the position with a full understanding of such condition, he can have no reasonable excuse for complaint. Secretary SEWARD, Aug. 18, 1867, in his reply to Mr. ADAMS, says: "Your letter authorizes me to assume that you will cheerfully comply with the joint resolution of Congress in regard to the dress to be worn on State ceremonial occasions. I have not the least doubt that your discretion will be a better guide for your proceeding in matters collateral with the subject than any instructions which could be given by this Department."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval orders have been issued:

Capt. N. B. HARRISON has been detached from duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders. Commander A. W. WEAVER has been detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Washington, and placed on waiting orders. Commander CLARK N. WELLS has been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS OWENS has been ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty in the War Department by order of the Secretary of War, to take effect from and after the 1st of June:

Brevet-Col. WM. M. WHERRY, of the Thirty-first Infantry, First-Lieut. J. L. RATHBON, of the Twelfth Infantry, First Lieut. WM. ENNIS, of the Fourth Artillery.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

Messrs. HOWARD, BAYARD, FERRY, FRELINGHUYSEN, SHERMAN, EDMUNDS and others, presented petitions asking that the soldiers of 1812 be included on the pension rolls. The last named doubted whether the petitioners who were set down as belonging to the County of Philadelphia, Penn., had been soldiers, or their widows, but he would present it out of regard to the sacred right of petition. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported with amendments a bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad.

The amendment strikes out that portion of the third section which provided for retaliatory measures in case of illegal imprisonment of American citizens, and inserting a new provision, so as to make the section read: "And be it further enacted, that whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that when any citizen has been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government, in contravention of the intent and purposes of this action, the allegation that naturalization in the United States does operate to dissolve his allegiance to native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, where release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to report forthwith to Congress all the circumstances of any such arrest or detention, any proceedings for the release of the citizen so arrested and detained, that Congress may take prompt action to secure to every citizen of the United States his just rights."

After a long discussion, on motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, it was rejected.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Patents, reported back without amendment a bill which provides that it shall not be lawful to extend any patent where upon the hearing, it shall be shown that the invention for which said patent was granted was publicly known or in public use in any foreign country for more than six months prior to the issuing of the patent here.

It provides, also, that in all applications for the extension of a patent to be hereafter decided, the final hearing shall not be had at an earlier period than three months prior to its expiration; and the duty of hearing and determining all such applications, heretofore vested in the Commissioner of Patents, is henceforth to be vested in the Board of Examiners-in-Chief.

SOLDIERS' RESIDENCE.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a petition of certain soldiers stationed in Washington, representing that they have been residents of this city for more than a year, and of their ward for more than one month, and they have no residence anywhere else; that their votes at the last election were thrown out, and complaining that the bill recently passed cuts them off from a proper hearing of their rights, and asking that the Senate consider the matter. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDIAN TESTIMONY.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to secure to the Indians the right to testify in cases of murder or manslaughter between whites and Indians. He explained that, in Idaho, a white man has recently been acquitted of murder because Indians were not allowed to testify.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. EDMONDS called up the bill to amend the act to provide for the election of Senators of the United States, providing that in case of death or refusal to serve, of a Senator elect, the Legislature shall meet on the second Tuesday thereafter, and proceed to an election.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired whether it deprives a Governor of the power to appoint during the recess of the Legislature. In his State the Legislature met biennially.

Mr. EDMONDS replied in the negative, that it only requires the election to take place in case the Legislature should be in session.

Mr. DAVIS thought the language could be construed to require the Legislature to be convened for the purpose, at considerable expense.

Mr. DIXON suggested that the insertion of the words "during the session of the Legislature" would obviate the difficulty.

Mr. EDMONDS was of opinion that the language was sufficiently definite.

Mr. DAVIS insisted that the language was most infelicitous, and suggested recommitting it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill was properly guarded, and would serve a good purpose.

A BRIDGE AT BOSTON.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge between Boston and East Boston, Mass. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to it, saying it had been provided for by the Legislature.

SENATORS FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. THAYER sent to the Chair the credentials of ALEXANDER MCDONALD and BENJAMIN T. RICE, Senators elect from Arkansas, which were read. Mr. THAYER moved that they be sworn in.

Mr. DAVIS rose and said that he held in his hand the credentials of two other gentlemen, which he asked to have read. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD asked who they were, and by what authority they were presented.

Mr. DAVIS replied that the reading would show.

Mr. HOWARD asked if they were not the credentials of men elected under the Johnson Constitution of 1865.

Mr. DAVIS made the same reply.

Mr. HOWARD moved to lay on the table.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the motion of Mr. DAVIS was in the nature of a substitute, and if the motion to lay on the table prevailed, it would carry all the credentials with it.

Several Senators attempted to speak, but the Chair decided debate out of order, and that the Senate could lay on the table any papers it chose.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HENDRICKS called for the reading of the papers before he would vote.

Several Senators objected, and Mr. HENDRICKS made a motion to that effect, on which the yeas and nays were called, and it was rejected by a vote of 30 to 17, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, Henderson, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—17.

The papers were then read, being the credentials of JOHN P. JONES and JOSEPH H. GARLAND as Senators elect of Arkansas, dated on the 24th of November, 1866.

Mr. HOWARD moved to lay on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the documents of both periods be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire which were constitutionally elected.

Mr. THAYER said those just read were already on the table.

Mr. DAVIS then changed his motion to apply to the others.

Mr. HOWARD contended that Congress had already decided the question of the constitutionality of the Johnson Governments by declaring them illegal, and that therefore the Judiciary Committee could not pronounce upon it.

In answer to a question from Mr. CONNESS, the Chair stated that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) had procured the papers from the files of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE said he had voted against the reading, because they were not legally in possession of the Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a few remarks, urging that these gentlemen—the first Senators elect that had presented themselves from those States—should be sworn in without delay. They presented themselves in the same attitude as Senators from new States, and although, from the circumstances of the case, their credentials were not signed by the Governor, but by the presiding officers of the Legislature, there was sufficient evidence here of their election in pursuance of law.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not believe Congress has any right to establish State Governments; but since this was the first State presenting itself under the reconstruction policy, he thought the most deliberate action should be taken, and therefore it should go to the proper committee.

Mr. JOHNSON took the same view.

Mr. MORTON insisted that the reference to the committee was not necessary; that there was sufficient evidence of the proper election of the gentlemen applying for admission, and that representatives of those States in Congress have already been too long delayed.

Mr. DAVIS did not believe the gentlemen had any legal or constitutional right to a seat on this floor. There was an appeal from the unconstitutional legislation of Congress now before the people, and he believed that before twelve months that legislation would be swept away.

Mr. HOWARD was as willing as the Senator to submit the question to the people, and was confident that the result would be as in the past.

Mr. DAVIS' motion was rejected without a division.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the Senators elect be sworn in. Agreed to.

Messrs. MCDONALD and RICE then came forward and were sworn in.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his resolution, offered yesterday, to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of the House bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, on the ground that the Committee have made a report this morning.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was again taken up. The question on Mr. SUMNER's motion to strike from the amendment of the Committee the clause repealing the act creating the offices of the Second Assistant Secretary of State and Examiner of Claims in the State Department.

Mr. SUMNER made some additional remarks on the subject. He was willing to leave the matter relating to the Superintendent of Statistics in the hands of the Senate. He again urged, however, that the Second Assistant Secretary should be retained, as an absolute necessity to the Department. He believed, after inquiry, that the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) was misinformed in regard to the latter officer being about to leave the Department.

Mr. CONKLING said he was not to be persuaded by the Senator's stately phrases into voting for the retention of an officer, the necessity for whose continued existence as such had not been shown. The *Alabama* claims, for instance, had been made up, not by him, but by a lawyer, Mr. BEMIS, from the Senator's own State.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that when it was in order he would move to amend, by providing for the repeal of so much of the act in question as applied to the creation of the office of Examiner of Claims. He contended that that officer was not shown to be a necessary adjunct of the Department.

Mr. HOWE took the same view, and announced himself in favor of the amendment. He was disposed to vote to retain Mr. HUNTER, the Second Assistant Secretary, for his knowledge of the details of the Department, but was of the opinion that the duty of examining claims should be performed by the Secretary himself.

Mr. FESSENDEN again referred to the creation of those offices, and insisted that there was sufficient evidence of their necessity in the declaration of the Secretary of State and the testimony of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been informed this morning that if the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations prevailed, it would put an end to the tenure of a man who had nothing to do with the business of statistics but to receive the salary of the Superintendent of Statistics. This business was done by his informant.

Mr. SUMNER called the Senator's attention to the fact that his motion was simply to strike out the clause of the Constitutional Amendments that would dispense with the office of Second Assistant Secretary of State and Examiner of Claims. He had said he would leave the matter of the Superintendent of Claims to the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING made some further remarks, in which he styled Mr. SUMNER "the great orb of the State Department."

Mr. SUMNER rose and said (apparently with some heat) the Senator (CONKLING) had a passion for misunderstanding, and that his manner was certainly imported from the other end of the Capital, and was one to which the Senate was not accustomed.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 to 14.

As this vote settled the question, Mr. HENDRICK's amendment was not pressed.

The next amendment of the Committee was agreed to, increasing in the Treasury Department the force of clerks in class 3, from 11 to 12; in class 2, from 6 to 14; in class 1, from 6 to 15; and increasing the amount of the appropriation accordingly.

The amendment adding six clerks to class 4 for the First Comptroller, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the amendment appropriating $4,500 for temporary clerks for the First Comptroller was amended by increasing it to $9,000.

Another amendment was adopted increasing the number of clerks for the Second Comptroller from 7 to 12 in class 4; 14 to 20 in class 3; 15 to 28 in class 2; 6 to 21 in class 1; and adding 12 copyists.

Another amendment, by Mr. SHERMAN, adds three clerks for the Commissioner of Customs.

The Committee added for the same 2 clerks to class 4, 2 to class 3, and 2 to class 2.

Further amendments of the Committee were adopted, striking out the provision to continue in force so much of the act of March 14, 1864, as authorizes upwards of 200 clerks of the three classes in the office of the Second Auditor, until June 30, 1869, and no longer; adding for the Fifth Auditor, 9 clerks, 1 copyist and 2 laborers, as a temporary force; increasing the appropriation for detecting and bringing to punishment violators of the Internal Revenue law, from $100,000 to $200,000; increasing the number of clerks of class 1 in the Land Office from 20 to 40.

At 4:30 two-thirds of the bill yet remaining to be considered, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAIGHT presented a memorial of the New-Jersey Legislature, and several thousand citizens of the eastern portion of that State, asking Congress for an appropriation to open an inlet from the head of Barnegat Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMBERS FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. PAINE, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution that the oath of office be now administered to LOGAN H. ROOTS, JAMES HINDS and THOMAS BOLES, members elect from the State of Arkansas.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested whether it would not be better to take the same course as had been taken in the case of the Tennessee delegation, refer the credentials formally to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. PAINE remarked that having examined the credentials of those gentlemen, and found them correct, and having heard nothing of any of those seats being contested, or of any charge of disloyalty against either of them, he did not think there was any necessity or propriety in referring their credentials.

Mr. MAYNARD repeated that that course had been taken in the case of the Tennessee Delegation, and he thought it was a proper and judicious course.

Mr. PAINE said that as the gentleman from Tennessee seemed in earnest, and as other gentlemen appeared to entertain the same opinion, he would modify the resolution so as to refer the credentials to the Committee on Elections. The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolution directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the Arkansas bill, passed over the President's veto. This was adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. O'NEIL introduced a bill to provide for the granting of pensions to those ex-officers of the army, according to their rank at the date of final muster out, who were wounded while serving as enlisted men, and who are not now drawing pensions as officers. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Mr. BROOKS asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate bill allowing contracts to be made in gold.

Messrs. HOLMAN and ALLISON objected.

PENSION GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendment to the House bill giving a pension of $25 to HAMPTON THOMAS, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a telegraphic dispatch from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in favor of appropriations for the improvement of navigation at Ohio Falls and the Mississippi Rapids. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax bill; the question being on Mr. VAN WYCK's amendment to the first section, to reduce the tax upon whisky from 60 to 50 cents.

Mr. VAN WYCK addressed the House in favor of the amendment. He said the country, with great unanimity, is demanding the reduction of the tax on whisky, and the Committee, in its proposition, has but yielded to that demand. Some weeks ago, when I submitted a report exposing the machinations and power of the whisky ring, to some it seemed almost incredible. Examinations made since then show its powers in a still more incredible manner. It has stalked through the ante-chambers of this hall and through the corridors of the Senate, and controlled the avenues to the Executive Mansion, and, while it directed the action, it defied the power of the Government. I then believed that the only way to destroy this ring and check the immense frauds and demoralization permeating that branch of the service was to reduce the tax to 50 cents per gallon, to take away its wealth by depriving it of the sources of its ill-gotten gains; that the tax be collected at the room of the still, whereby dispensing with that great means of fraud, "bonded warehouses." Everything I stated then has been more than vindicated, and conclusions then formed fully justified by subsequent facts. The Whisky Ring then opened its batteries and honored me with its denunciations through every channel it could reach. At that time it was announced that the Ways and Means Committee would oppose any reduction, and that the temperance sentiment of the country would insist upon the high tax. Feeling, therefore, confident of the retention of power, the Ring became more insolent, stole larger sums from the Revenue, commended thousands unblushingly, and almost publicly, to manipulate legislation; so bold and arrogant had it become in this last act that the people everywhere demanded that this power should be destroyed, and as it could only be destroyed by being impoverished, that the tax must necessarily be reduced. Such was my position when I made the report as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, and such is my position to-day.

Mr. VAN WYCK then urged the necessity of reducing the tax to fifty cents, so as to preclude the chance of illicit distillation from molasses. However, he was entirely content it should remain at fifty cents, if the Committee were satisfied it would not have that effect, although he would prefer it should be below than above 50 cents.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, and took occasion to correct the statement he had made yesterday in reference to the average tax on whisky from the various kinds of taxation. He had put it then at about $1, from a mental calculation made at the time, but he had made a calculation, and had arrived at the conclusion that the tax on whisky would amount to about from 76¼ to 77 cents.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend, by putting the tax at 25 cents, and argued that at any higher figure than that it would be impossible to suppress illicit distillation. He stated that the distilleries of Peoria, Ill., which had paid $16,000,000 or $17,000,000 of revenue on whisky since the taxation commenced, had been compelled to suspend operations, and had not made a gallon of whisky for the last four months. There was but one way whereby the honest, legitimate manufacturer in the West could carry on his business, and that was by putting the tax at such a figure as not to offer an enormous premium to fraud.

Mr. BUTLER proposed to reduce the tax to 20 cents, which would, with the special taxes, bring the tax on whisky to about 40 or 45 cents. This, he said, was the philosophical point of taxation, as found by the experience of other countries.

Mr. ALLISON moved to make the tax 55 cents, and stated his reasons for that proposition.

Mr. GARFIELD argued in favor of 50 cents tax, which, he thought, would take away the temptation to rascality.

Mr. KELLEY argued in favor of 40 cents, holding that all over that was but a mere bonus to fraud and a mere present of millions to swindlers who cheat the Government. He advised the House not to follow the example of the man who, being too kind hearted to cut off all the dog's tail at once, cut off a piece every day, but to put the tax at once to the proper figure.

Mr. PRUYN expressed the opinion that his colleague (Mr. VAN WYCK) had about hit the point in proposing to fix the tax at 50 cents.

Mr. JUDD favored the proposition of his colleague (Mr. INGERSOLL) to fix the tax at 25 cents. It was perfectly evident, he said, that the $2 tax had not given the Government for the past year more than at the rate of 15 cents, so that at 25 cents the revenue would be larger than that now collected. He advised the House, as illustrated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) to cut off the whole tail at once.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the recommendation of 60 cents was not saying more than a recommendation, and that the Committee on Ways and Means would be perfectly satisfied at any figure which the House might think it wise to fix.

Mr. HARDING expressed his conviction, from a good deal of observation, living in the neighborhood of large distilleries, that no considerable amount of revenue can be hereafter realized from the distilleries in Illinois at a larger tax on whisky than 25 or 30 cents.

Mr. LOGAN favored the reduction of the tax to 50, 40 or 30 cents, and its collection at the distillery. This was the only way to collect the revenue and put a stop to the frauds of the whisky ring. He had always advocated the collection of whisky at the distillery, and for doing so had been blackguarded in Illinois by penny-a-liners, and had been threatened by an attorney of the whisky men the other day.

Mr. MILLER spoke in favor of 40 cents taxation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declared himself a thorough convert to the doctrine of reducing the whisky tax both in the interest of the revenue and to stop the demoralization now prevailing. He thought about 50 cents, the tax advocated by the Convention of honest distillers held in Washington last Winter, was about the correct figure.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that that Convention had recommended 25 cents.

Mr. FARNSWORTH admitted that, but remarked that the distillers said they could manage to get along with the tax at 50 cents.

Mr. PILE argued in favor of a 40 cent tax, the average between the highest and the lowest figures advocated. He spoke of the importance of restoring to the grain growing region of the West, the business of manufacturing whiskey.

Mr. HIGBY favored reduction of the tax to 50 cents.

Mr. PAINE moved to reduce the tax to 35 cents; this with the special taxes would make the aggregate tax on whisky about 51 cents.

Mr. EGGLESTON argued in favor of the 25 cent tax, and advised the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to get the bill passed as soon as possible, so as to put a stop to the enormous frauds now being perpetrated.

Mr. BOUTWELL opposed reduction of the tax below 60 cents, and contended that it was absurd to suppose that illicit distillation would be suppressed, even if the tax was reduced to 20 cents, Congress would not be justified in reducing the tax below the revenue necessities of the country, until at least another effort has been made to collect the tax at 60 cents a gallon, extending that effort into the next Administration. He recommended the separation of distillation for ordinary consumption from the business of distilling for export.

Mr. SCHENCK warned the gentlemen to take care, lest in their underbidding each other the tax should be put at a point below the revenue necessities of the Government, thereby necessitating the increase of taxes on other subjects. He believed that with the tax fixed at 50 cents, its collection could be reasonably calculated on.

Mr. COVODE argued in favor of 40 cents tax. He referred to the fact that previous to the rebellion the Southern States consumed 30,000,000 gallons of whisky annually, which was distilled in the Western and Northern States, and now the South makes its own whisky, and does not pay any tax on it. He was informed the other day that there were ten large distilleries in operation in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, which paid neither tax nor license.

Mr. ARCHER thought if the energy which had been displayed in impeachment investigations had been displayed in whisky investigations, the tax of $2 could have been collected, and the whisky thieves brought to punishment. Instead of reducing the tax on whisky, Congress should take measures to enforce the law as it stands, and not make the humiliating confession that the laws cannot be enforced.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved to make the tax $2 on the ground that whisky was an article of luxury and should bear the principal burden of taxation. If Congress reduced the tax to 60 or 40 cents it would admit practically that the Government was no longer a Government of law, but was subject to "whisky rings." So long as they had at the head of the departments and bureaus incompetent men, who had not the executive ability to enforce the law, the tax would not be collected, no matter how low it was placed.

Mr. ORTH declared himself in favor of the reduction of the tax.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that out of twenty distilleries in his district, only four of them had continued operations up to the last year, and even those had suspended. The great interest in this subject lay in the West, and, he asked, what a howl would be heard if, by the legislation of Congress, all the manufactures of a single town in New-England had been suspended.

Mr. HARLAN argued in favor of reducing the tax to 20 cents as better for the finances of the Government and the general interests of the country.

Mr. ALLISON called attention to the fact that if the tax on whisky be fixed now at 25 or 30 cents they would be compelled next Congress to raise the tax again. If there was anything that honest people wanted it was stability in legislation. If there were honest distillers they would want stability and permanence in the thing, and not want to be drifted and shifted about by speculators who want one tax to-day and another tax to-morrow. He submitted that a tax of 20 or 25 cents would not meet the revenue necessities of the Government. He was willing that the tax should be fixed at 50 cents, and he submitted that tax could be collected without interfering with Western interests, or with Eastern interests.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought it was a matter of very little consequence whether the tax was fixed at 50 cents or $1, because in the former case not one-fourth of the tax would be collected, and in the latter case not more than one-half. He believed that the true way of collecting the revenue on whisky was by estimating the capacity of the distillery, and he recommended the Committee on Ways and Means to devise some plan for that purpose between now and next session.

Finally the debate was closed and the Committee proceeded to vote on the various sums.

Mr. INGERSOLL proposed in succession, 40, 25 30 and 35 cents; Mr. HOLMAN proposed 20 cents; Mr. BROOMALL proposed $1; Mr. BUTLER proposed 42 cents; M. HARDING proposed 45 cents; Mr. MULLINS proposed 48 cents; all of which were rejected by large majorities.

Then the vote was taken on Mr. VAN WYCK's amendment to fix the tax at 50 cents a gallon, and it was agreed to by a vote of 87 to 37.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the first section by adding the words "before removal from the distillery warehouse, except as otherwise provided by this act," so as to make the tax payable by the distiller or owner before removal from the warehouse.

Mr. JUDD opposed all exceptions on the payment of the tax, contending that if whisky was allowed to be withdrawn for exportation without paying the tax, immense frauds would continue to be perpetrated. The tax should be paid on all whisky, and a drawback should be allowed on that exported.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the amendment offered, and argued that it did not open a door to fraud. If all whisky had to pay tax at the distillery, the export trade in that article would be destroyed.

Mr. LOGAN asserted that the exportation of whisky from this country was a thing unknown; hence there was no necessity for export bonds. It was only alcohol and rum that were exported. If the tax was paid at the distillery, and the product afterward exported, a drawback could be allowed. In no other way could the tax be collected. He contended that it would be cheaper for the Government to pay the five or six million dollars of exported rum, rather than leave this door open to fraud.

Mr. BUTLER contended that if the tax had to be paid at the distillery the export trade would be destroyed. Rum was an absolute necessity for the trade with Africa.

Mr. PRICE inquired whether he was to understand that the New-England ships carried out rum and carried back negroes.

Mr. BUTLER said it was not so; that the slavers did not carry out rum; that the honest traders did so and carried back palm oil, and that nothing else but rum would be accepted in exchange.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether the same vessels carried out rum and missionaries.

Mr. BUTLER supposed so, and added that if they could not send rum to Africa they could not send missionaries.

Mr. ALLISON suggested that this question, as to liquor for export, should not be pressed until the sections about bonded warehouses were reached.

Mr. SCHENCK declared that the bonded warehouse system, as proposed in this bill, was nothing like the bonded warehouse system under the present law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he saw no difficulty in framing provisions for the allowance of a drawback. This bill was in the interest of the Government, not in the interest of the distillers, and it was no great hardship to require them to pay the tax in the first instance, and afterward to apply for a drawback when they export it.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that the difficulty about drawbacks was that they had to be allowed even when the tax had not been paid.

Mr. FARNSWORTH had no reason to doubt that all the tax on whisky would be collected if proper guards were provided. But it would not be collected "by a long shot" if whisky for export was allowed to be withdrawn without paying the tax.

Mr. PILE argued that Congress ought not in this bill to strike down the export trade in distilled spirits, as would be the case, if all whisky had to pay the tax at the distillery.

Mr. SHELLABARGER concluded, from the representations of men in his district largely engaged in the business, that to allow the withdrawal of whisky under any pretence whatever before the tax is paid, keeps open the revenue to frightful frauds.

After further debate the question was allowed to stand over until the warehouse sections are reached.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to amend the first section by striking out that part of the penalty for illicit distillation, which makes the tax a lien on the land where the distillery is situated, and argued in support of the motion.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected, only five members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to make the tax on grape brandy 25 cents a gallon. Under the present law grape brandy paid $1 a gallon—only one-half the tax paid on ordinary whisky. This amendment simply proposed to carry out the same discrimination in favor of grape brandy. This discrimination would enable California to compete in a few years with Europe in the sale of wine and brandy, and thus keep in the country the $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 annually paid to Europe for wine and brandy.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was not through any oversight on the part of the Committee that the discrimination in favor of grape brandy had been omitted. There was no reason why it should be made. There was now a tariff of $2 50 in gold on foreign brandies, and that certainly afforded protection enough to the domestic article.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HIGBY moved to make the tax on grape brandy thirty cents a gallon, and to provide penalties for imitating it. Rejected.

Finally the Committee got past the first section of the bill.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment to exempt the manufacture of vinegar (from adding mash to alcoholic vapor) from the operation of the act.

Mr. PRICE opposed the amendment, arguing that it would open the door to fraud, because he understood that when that was allowed the parties made vinegar while the Inspector was present, and made whisky when he was absent.

Mr. SCHENCK also opposed the amendment on the same grounds.

Without taking a vote on the amendment, by special agreement of the House, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, made a speech on the subject of the local taxation of United States bonds, arguing that, if the power were fully and freely given to-day to the States and municipalities to tax the bonds, scarcely any tax would be derived therefrom. Counting out the five per cent. bonds, about the taxation of which there is no special jealousy, the total amount of gold-bearing bonds is $1,900,000,000; but of this aggregate it is now known that at least $650,000,000 are held in Europe, leaving but $1,250,000,000 in this country to which taxation could, in any event, apply; but of this $1,250,000,000, more than one-third, or $425,000,000, is held by the National Banks, and no form of property pays so large a local and general tax as these banks. Besides paying a full local tax, at the highest rate, they pay a tax to the General Government amounting to 3 per cent. annually. Deducting this $425,000,000 of bonds, we find but $825,000,000 not taxed; but of this vast sum the savings banks hold $175,000,000, as an investment for their deposits, and these deposits receive no exemption from taxation by reason of being invested in United States bonds. This, then, reduces the sum total of the untaxed bonds to $650,000,000; but this sum is to be further reduced by $30,000,000, held by the life insurance companies, and still further by $125,000,000, held by the fire and marine insurance companies, the annuity and trust companies, and numerous other corporations, not readily classed. All these investments in bonds by institutions and corporations give no exemption from taxation, and the sum total left untaxed is reduced to $495,000,000. Allowing that $100,000,000 of the 5 per cents are in the various channels of investment he had named, and it followed that less than $600,000,000 of Government six per cents in this country go untaxed to-day. If these statistics needed confirmation, it would be found in the income returns recently made throughout the country, disclosing that the men of wealth are not holding Government bonds to any great extent. These income returns on this point will be accepted as true, even by the uncharitable, when it is remembered that it was the interest of the parties making them to exaggerate rather than depreciate the amount of these Government bonds held by them. Thus it would be seen, Mr. BLAINE argued, that if the power of local taxation could apply to the bonds, less than one-third of the whole amount could be subjected to any more tax than they pay to-day, and if the power of assessing a tax on these were given, it would prove of no advantage to the committees. The ready power of property in bonds would enable the holders to escape and evade taxation almost entirely, and the tax lists of the country would not be increased an average of one per cent. Mr. BLAINE reviewed at some length the proposition to withdraw a portion of the coupons as a national tax, and contended that such a step would undermine our credit at home and abroad. It was, in effect, a simple proposition to reduce the rate of interest, and this could be done in a far better and more straightforward way. Mr. BLAINE paid a tribute to the stand maintained by Congress in support of the Government credit, and to the noble declaration of the Chicago National Convention, to the same great end.

At the conclusion of Mr. BLAINE's remarks, at 4:45 o'clock, the Committee took a recess till 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30 o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment in reference to vinegar, which was pending at the close of the day session, was rejected.

Mr. ALLISON then, in order to make the law clear and definite, offered an amendment requiring the tax on whisky used in the manufacture of vinegar to be paid; which was agreed to.

No amendments other than verbal were made to sections 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, which regulate the internal management of distilleries, the filing of bonds by distillers, the proprietorship of distilleries and lots, and the furnishing of plans and descriptions of distilleries.

Messrs. INGERSOLL and KNOTT wanting to go back to offer amendments to the sixth and seventh sections, and objection being made, a motion was made that the Committee rise, and a division by tellers showed that a quorum was not present.

The roll was then called, and ninety members—less than a quorum—answered to their names.

Mr. SCHENCK wished to know whether, if further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, the Committee would be allowed to go on with its business, letting the will of the majority control the questions.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he would offer no objection, if he were only allowed to offer an amendment to the sixth section.

Objections were made in a positive tone, and then the doors were closed and the names of the absentees were called for excuses. A large number of absentees appeared to be at their homes on leave, and for others excuses were made on account of sickness. In the meantime a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum had collected at the doors, and that fact being announced, the doors were opened, and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, having consumed over an hour.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Clerk to make out a full list of the absentees, noticing opposite their names those absent on leave, and to publish the same conspicuously in two Washington newspapers other than the *Globe*.

Objection was made.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would withdraw the resolution now, but he wished the attention of the country drawn to the record, so that it might be known what members attend to their business and what members do not.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that the *Globe* would publish the names of the absentees without any such resolution.

Mr. COBURN stated that he was recorded on the journal and in the *Globe* as having voted yesterday to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's resolution as to the public debt. He had voted against such reference.

The Committee then proceeded with the Tax bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL again asked leave to offer an amendment to the sixth section.

Several members objected.

The amendment was offered to the ninth section in reference to the survey of distilleries.

Opposition was made by Messrs. BUTLER, PRUYN, INGERSOLL and others, to the tenth section, which forbids the operation of a New-York rectifying establishment located within 600 feet of any distillery. The section was defended by Messrs. SCHENCK, LOGAN, GRISWOLD, ALLISON, EGGLESTON, WILSON, of Iowa, and others. The discussion was lengthy and excited, and finally Mr. SCHENCK suggested a change of verbiage providing that if two such establishments belonging to different persons are within that contiguity to each other, neither shall be licensed, and that where they belong to the same person, only one of the establishments shall be licensed. Mr. SCHENCK, referring to some remarks in the course of debate, as to the Committee on Ways and Means being influenced by the large distillers, repudiated the insinuation, and declared with some warmth, that he would not notice again any such mean and contemptible allusions.

Mr. BUTLER replied to the last remark of Mr. SCHENCK and commented upon the lecture which the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means had delivered to the House yesterday, and which he had again indulged in to-night. If the Committee on Ways and Means had not been influenced by the large distillers it was a remarkable circumstance, that the distance—600 feet—as recommended by those distillers, was an inch, the exact distance recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK was agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN offered an amendment to abolish the offices of United States Collector and Assessor, &c., and have the duties performed by State officers. Rejected.

Mr. HARDING offered an amendment that the act shall not be deemed to prohibit the production of alcohol in a distillery by primary continuous distillation.

Finally at 10:30 o'clock the Committee rose, having disposed of ten sections, (14 pages of the 139,) and the House adjourned.

THE LAKE ERIE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Collision of the Steamer Morning Star with the Bark Cortlandt—Over Twenty Lives Lost—Scenes and Incidents.

The Cleveland papers of Monday give detailed accounts of the collision of the steamer *Morning Star* with the bark *Cortlandt*, near that city, on Sunday morning last, by which both vessels were sunk and over twenty lives were lost. The following statement is made by Mr. CHASE, of that city, who was a passenger on the *Morning Star*:

Mr. T. R. CHASE, of No. 22 Perry-street, this city, was a passenger on the *Morning Star*, and occupied Room No. 44. He was awakened by the shock, on the ringing of the steamer's bell, and at once went out into the cabin. Here he was met by the Misses PATCHEN, who occupied the room next to him, and who asked eagerly what was the matter, and what should be done. Mr. CHASE replied that there was probably no serious danger, and that he would go below, and if there was any danger would return and inform them. Mr. CHASE then went on to the deck just aft of the wheel-house, on the starboard side, and looking ahead could just see between the steamer and the stern of the bark as the vessels drifted apart. He then went down into the engine room, where the engineer, Mr. WATSON, was standing at his post with the bar in his hand ready to start the engine. This he did just as Mr. CHASE came up. Mr. CHASE asked WATSON: "What's the matter?" The engineer replied: "That was a pretty hard knock for somebody." Mr. CHASE asked: "Well, who got it, we or the other?" "The other one, I guess," replied WATSON; "we're all right." The engine worked well, and on this the engineer was satisfied. Mr. CHASE, after talking with the engineer a moment longer, asked if the boat was making water, and was told by WATSON that he didn't think she was, or if she was it was a little and would make no trouble. Mr. CHASE, however, noticed the sinking of the bow gradually, and going up to the cabin told the Misses PATCHEN that though there was no immediate danger the accident might become serious, and it was best to put on life-preservers. He assisted both to put them on. They were not excited beyond presence of mind, and one of them, not being dressed, asked Mr. CHASE if she had better put on her clothing. The oldest sister said they had no one with them with whom they were acquainted, and asked if they might stay with him, and Mr. CHASE promised to assist them as much as possible. He then went out on the deck again, and saw the stern of the bark come crashing into the wheel of the *Star*, pounding and grinding the wheel to pieces. Then the second mate of the bark came, or was landed some way on the *Star*, his face badly cut, his lower jaw smashed, his tongue hanging out, and his face covered with blood. Mr. CHASE went again to the engine-room, and asked WATSON how the water was making. The reply was that it was making fast, but he thought it could be kept back. The pumps were working, and the engineer was hopeful and confident. Mr. CHASE went forward, and as he did so, noticed the inclination of the boat forward. Looking down the forward companion-way, he saw that the water was rushing in at a frightful rate, "as if her whole side was stove in." Mr. CHASE says he had noticed at the first a grating sound along the steamer's keel, and had thought that she was running over a schooner. Now he ascertained that this noise was the paying-out of the cable forward, both anchors having been shot forward off the boat by the force of the terrible shock, one of them falling over the bark, the other going into the lake, and both cables paying out of course as the steamer moved. All this time the engineer was at his post, working his engines in obedience to the bells from the pilot house. Mr. CHASE, seeing the incoming water forward, rushed back just as an assistant engineer came down, saying there were orders to get out a boat. Mr. CHASE said to the engineer that the boat would not be above water two minutes longer, and Mr. WATSEN, jumping from his engine room and looking forward, said, "My God, that's so?" Both then started toward the upper cabin, and Mr. CHASE went at once to the Misses PATCHEN, saying to them that they had better go overboard now, as it must be done, and if they went at once they might get away from the boat, so as not to be drawn down with her. Guided by Mr. CHASE, they, with several other ladies, went out on the boat aft, and he led the way into the water. As he rose to the surface after jumping in, he saw that nearly all the ladies had also jumped in. One of the life-preservers on one of the Misses PATCHEN had become disarranged, and was on her shoulder instead of under the arm, and Mr. CHASE adjusted this. Very soon the steamer went down, and at once Mr. CHASE and the four or five ladies in his immediate vicinity were caught in numerous small eddies, whirled about, and partially separated. Mr. CHASE does not think any were taken down by the boat of those near him. The water, which had been very comfortable, became cold after the disturbance by the sinking of the steamer, and several of the ladies were taken with cramp. Not long after, too, a furious gale sprung up and scattered the floating sufferers in the darkness. Mr. CHASE drifted off almost, watching the light on the bark and hearing the distressing cries for help from those in the water. A door came floating by and one of the Misses PATCHEN was got partly on it, so as to lie on it pretty securely. The gale, however, soon got up a sea, and rendered slight security still slighter. Sometimes Mr. CHASE could see the bark's light, and sometimes it would appear to go out, but this, he thinks, may have been owing somewhat to his being blinded by the water driving in his face. Finally, a large piece of the upper deck floated near, and Mr. CHASE succeeded in getting on it. Then came a box of bread or biscuit, and this he got on his raft. A chair came next, and this was secured. Various pieces from the wreck came by, and Mr. CHASE worked industriously in tying these together on his raft with pieces of cord that had come up on fragments of the cabin. The increasing sea threatened to tear in pieces the portion of the deck he was on, but the canvas covering on the upper side held it together. The cries for help were growing fainter and fewer, as one after another grew weak and then sunk forever. No one was in sight. Mr. CHASE heard still the cries of some stouter than the rest, and one voice especially cheering Mrs. CHITTINGTON. Mr. CHASE was growing weak himself, and the rolling sea made him sea-sick. He vomited, and became almost unconscious, but finally recovered. He then fixed the chair on his raft, and as the sea went down partially, he got into the chair, and putting his feet on the bread box, was enabled to keep almost out of the water. Very soon after getting into the water, one of his feet became entangled in a lady's dress, and to free himself and her, he had pulled off his boot. A vessel, evidently a sail vessel, passed by, but too far away to hear any outcries. Mr. CHASE, however, was becoming more comfortable, and being well convinced that he could float as he was all day if necessary, was not greatly disappointed at this. Finally the *R. N. Rice's* lights were seen coming down directly toward Mr. CHASE, and he watched anxiously. Nearer and nearer she came, until he calculated that if she kept her course ten minutes longer she would be alongside his raft. Just then, however, she suddenly headed off, ran a short distance in a new direction, then changed again, and finally lay to. Then Mr. CHASE knew that she had discovered the wreck, and was waiting for daylight. Finally a boat from the *Rice* came up and took him off. Mr. CHASE arrived at his home in this city before his family knew of the terrible disaster. He is yet suffering from the chilly wetting and the sea-sickness, but otherwise is not injured beyond a slight bruise on one knee from a piece of timber which struck him from the wreck. Mr. CHASE, when picked up, had floated a mile or so away, and had kept himself from drifting further by means of a slip of board, which he used as a paddle. It was just 12:40 o'clock when Mr. CHASE first went to the engine-room after the collision, and he thinks the boat sunk in ten or twelve minutes after.

PERSONAL.—Hon. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, is confined to his room at present from the effects of a sudden and severe attack of erysipelas. Mr. ALLEN, his Deputy attends to the office duties in his stead.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin thinks the Texas Reconstruction Convention has made a serious mistake in assuming that it has the control of the State and can do as it pleases. It complains that there has been too much attention to wholly irrelevant matters, such as division of the State, division of the spoils, and electioneering for office, and too little to the work of framing a Constitution, and securing the immediate reconstruction of the State under the laws of Congress. The *Bulletin* is friendly to the Convention, and says to its members: "Much that is unreasonable will necessarily be said of your proceedings, by those who watch for your halting, but you have it in your power to disarm even the worst enemies of reconstruction by framing an enlightened and just Constitution for the State of Texas, without unnecessary delay, and securing for yourselves the respect and gratitude of all good citizens."

The Macon *Journal & Messenger* thinks that while the question of negro suffrage as a matter of national politics is an open one, it is bad policy, to say the least of it, for any Southern journal to come out flat-footed against its agitation. It believes that in the Presidential election an unequivocal candidate, upon a square platform, is the dictate not only of principle but of expediency; yet it admits that it would trust an equivocal candidate upon an unequivocal platform, if thoroughly in the hands of its builders, and committed to its doctrines by a sweeping popular approval of them. It is better, it says, to have a leader who is right at heart; that is victory, even under the banner of a man who is right under backing and influence, is better than defeat—*that* is death.

The Petersburg *Express*, after explaining that it is JOHN H. GILMER, Esq., of Richmond, and not Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, (the latter died some months since, and is presumed to be not especially interested in the matter,) who has written a letter in favor of the nomination of Chief Justice CHASE by the Democrats, protests, "in the name of the people of Virginia," against being saddled with Mr. GILMER's views, or those of anybody else. The only object the South desires to see attained in the next Presidential election, as the *Express* regards it, is the final, thorough, and complete overthrow of every political organization which fails to recognize, as a fundamental principle in their political creed, that this is solely and absolutely a white man's Government—to be officered and controlled by white men alone.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* fiercely denounces "the bond-holders' conspiracy" to accept negro suffrage as a fixed fact. It claims that the white Governments in the Southern States are not extinct, and says that, should a Democratic Administration be secured this Fall, the officers of those Governments will, as soon as it is organized, demand the assistance of the Federal Government in restoring them to power, and a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress will be compelled to decide between the contesting Governments—Governments ordained and established by white men according to the laws, and negroized Governments ordained and established by Congress in violation of the Federal Constitution.

That the Southern delegates to the New-York Convention shall abstain from voting for any candidate and leave the selection of the nominee to the Northern and Western Democracy, the Montgomery *Advertiser* claims is the unanimous opinion of the Conservative Press of that State. It says that the seventy Southern delegates ought to "feel with one pulse and see with one eye; that their thoughts first and last should be devoted to the hopes of relief, and the best means of securing or aiding to secure relief, from the evils and the shame of the present and the future."

The cry of "anything to defeat GRANT," "anybody who can be elected," is one in which the Petersburg *Index* refuses to join, as in its view, the election of a man not thoroughly in accord with the party which elevates him to office, cannot be productive of anything but further agitation. The situation demands, it says, that the Democracy shall build its platform, and that the candidate shall stand upon it. MAHOMET must go to the mountain, and not the mountain to MAHOMET.

The Macon *Journal* is not allured by the glowing accounts from the Spanish Honduras. It tells the young men of Georgia to remain in Georgia. The good time is coming, it sees it not afar, and it says, "never give up the fight; flee not from the land that coffins the ashes of your fathers, and whose history you so proudly illustrated for four long years, by deeds that the world knows by heart."

Day by day the Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* reiterates its demand that Conservative employers shall discharge freedmen who presume to vote; and it asserts that it feels "quite flattered" by the denunciations with which its proposal has been visited by some of the radical papers in the North. Its programme, it says, is very simple—"Employment and no vote, or vote and starve."

The Macon *Telegraph* condemns quibbling about platforms and candidates. It is the influences which surround an Administration, it says, the instruments it must employ, the party to which it must look for coöperation, support and defence which give it shape and character.

The New-Orleans *Times* protests that no consideration for partisan policy whatever can influence the South to look leniently upon negro equality. The idea of such a sacrifice of manhood and social liberty will not be tolerated for a moment.

Employment of Ex-Rebels—Letter from Gen. Saxton.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(D'PT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA,)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY, June 19, 1868.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 18th inst., headed "Radical Proscription," which states, in substance, that I had discharged a number of hands from the Government employ because they had fought under Confederate colors. While I do not profess any special love for a man on that account, or any particular admiration for that accident of his life, I can respect a brave man who shows his devotion to his convictions of duty by risking his life for them. It has been a pleasure to me to have been the agent for the employment on McPherson Barracks of a number of excellent mechanics who have served in the rebel army. As the work approaches completion, it has been necessary to reduce the force employed. In making the required reductions, I gave Union soldiers the preference. That is where, out of fourteen men, seven had to be discharged—seven were in the Union army and seven in the Confederate army—I directed the Union soldiers to be retained. No other distinction has been made. RUFUS SAXTON,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Chief Quartermaster, Third Military District.

The Special Committees.

There are now fifteen special committees of the House of Representatives, as follows: Joint committees on retrenchment, on ordnance, on compensation of employes, on repairs of Executive Mansion; special committees on the rules of Southern railroads, on education in the District of Columbia, on soldiers' and sailors' bounties, on reconstruction, on the revision of the laws of the United States, on the treatment of Union prisoners, on the pay department, on the Niagara ship canal, on the investigation of charges against Hon. I. DONNELLY, and on the correspondence between the Missouri Delegation and Senator HENDERSON. Of the two latter committees, the first has made its report, but has not yet been discharged; the latter has finished its investigation, but the preparation of the report has been postponed for the present. The above list does not include the Committee on Impeachment.

FRIGHTENED BY A GHOST.—A man employed in cutting pork at one of our establishments was so frightened last Thursday night while at work, by what he deemed an apparition of young TODD, who died so horribly of hydrophobia; that he fainted away, and after recovering consciousness, ran in mortal fear to the Police Station, with a cutting knife (a large butcher's knife) and a lantern in his hand, and in a terribly excited state of mind. His appearance, under such circumstances, made the veteran policemen there present nervous. He fainted away from fright again in the Station House, and was at last brought to his senses again. Two policemen arriving, they went with the man to his place of work and staid with him until morning.—*New-Haven Palladium, June 22.*

A SERIES OF DISASTERS.—A resident of East Point, on Put-in Bay Island, if we may believe the current report, has reason to remember the storm of last Friday. As the hurricane struck the Island this gentleman was driving toward home. The wind unceremoniously upset his wagon and tumbled it into a swamp which lined the road. Having extracted his vehicle with great pains, he proceeded on his homeward journey. A little further on a tree was blown across the road, breaking the back of his favorite horse. Leaving the wreck behind, he reached his dwelling only to find that it had been struck by lightning and nearly cut into two halves. His family were unharmed.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register, June 12.*

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The programme for the next commencement at Williams' College is as follows: Sunday, July 26, baccalaureate by President HOPKINS, and an address before the Mills Theological Society by Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Lowell, in the evening; Monday, address before the Adelphic Union by Collector THOMAS RUSSELL, of Boston; Tuesday, dedication of the soldiers' monument with address by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, address by Prof. WILLIAM B. WHITNEY, of Yale College, and poem by SAMUEL BURNHAM, of the class of 1836, before the society of alumni, and in the evening prize rhetorical exhibition by members of the Junior and sophomore classes; on Wednesday, the exercises of the graduating class.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE.

Terrific Explosion of Fireworks in Broadway—One Man Instantly Killed—Destruction of Pyrotechnic Stock Estimated at $6,000, Entire Loss at $10,000.

A most shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon in Broadway, near Duane-street, where an immense quantity of fireworks were exploded, and one person instantly killed. It appears that during the early part of the present month, Messrs. WM. J. LYON & CO. rented the store on the first floor of the five-story brown-stone building, No. 294 Broadway, for the purpose of disposing of a large stock of fireworks, valued at $8,000, consisting of torpedoes of all sizes, Chinese fireworks and paper cannonades, Japanese parlor fireworks, blue lights, Roman candles, mines, sky-rockets, bombs, pinwheels, set pieces, pistols, powder percussion caps; in fact, a full assortment of pyrotechnic goods. The business was carried on quietly and safely by the firm until, unfortunately, about 3:45 P. M., yesterday, the entire stock of fireworks was set on fire and destroyed, the explosion causing a deafening detonation, and blowing out the entire front of the store, beside scattering the contents into the street. An alarm of fire was soon given, and the dangerous flames speedily extinguished by the daring firemen, who courageously advanced into the store with their hose lines.

As soon as order had been restored and the prevailing excitement quieted, the Police of the Sixth Ward, under the command of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, forced the gathering crowd back beyond the limits of the dangerous building, and the firemen then brought forth the lifeless remains of a young man, whose body was blackened and scorched by the explosion, and his clothing torn into shreds. The remains proved to be those of THEODORE LYON, aged 19 years, and a son of the senior member of the firm occupying the premises. They were quickly placed by the Police on a shutter and carried to the Franklin-street Police Station, where an inquest will be held to-day, probably. The painful rumor that there were others in the store at the time of the explosion soon spread, and for a time it was believed that other deaths had occurred. When the firemen had effectually extinguished the flames, and convinced themselves that there was no further danger to the building or themselves, they made a strict search among the *débris* in the store, but failed to find any more bodies. A letter carrier named J. R. PARSONS was passing the store at the time of the explosion, and narrowly escaped injury from the flying missiles which came hurling through the air. He stated that he saw two boys enter the store just before the occurrence, but as no bodies were found in the store it is supposed that they must have escaped. The cashier was at the door at the time and saw young LYON near the entrance when the explosion forced him into the street, and he thinks that the deceased was instantly killed by the concussion. Mr. LYON, the proprietor, stated that his son was not employed in the store at all, and only happened to be in by mere accident. He himself was away at the time, and could, of course, give no idea of the origin of the explosion, neither can his bookkeeper. The unfortunate young man met with so sudden and terrible a death is probably the only person who could have, had his life not been sacrificed, given any account of the origin of the explosion.

When the explosion occurred, the deafening report caused the greatest consternation among the pedestrians who were, fortunately for themselves, passing up and down Broadway on the opposite side of the street, as the sun was oppressive on the east side. The girls employed on the upper floors of the building No. 294 Broadway, by the Union Skirt Company, were naturally alarmed by the occurrence, and as they came rushing down the stairs into the streets, without bonnets or shawls, and some of them barefooted, it was with the utmost difficulty that they were prevented from going right into the way of danger. The police, however, soon arrived on the ground in sufficient numbers to maintain order among the crowd which gathered near the scene.

It appears that there were only two persons employed in the store besides the members of the firm—the bookkeeper or clerk and a porter, who was absent at the time. The two boys spoken of by the letter-carrier were, no doubt, intending purchasers, and the cashier believes he saw them pass out just before or at the time of the explosion. Owing to the state of utter bewilderment and excitement in which both Mr. LYON and his employe were in at the time, it was impossible to gain any proper or accurate information. Mr. LYON stated, however, that he was insured for $3,000 in various City companies, but could give no names at the moment. The cashier, whose name we could not ascertain, had his wrist severely cut while endeavoring to secure the money-drawer in his desk, in which he finally succeeded.

The building is owned by Mr. B. F. BEEKMAN, and was unoccupied on the upper floors. Mr. BEEKMAN sustains a loss of $2,000 by the explosion and consequent fire, which is probably covered by an insurance. No other damage to the building was occasioned, and at 4:30 o'clock Chief Engineer KINGSLAND had a hydrant line set, and the police restored Broadway to traffic, a sufficient force being stationed around the building by Capt. JOURDAN to keep the people away from any danger that might occur.

Board of Health.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, under the supervision of Commissioner GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.

A communication from a number of the residents of Fordham, complaining of the Jerome Skating Pond as a stagnant body of water, endangering the public health, was presented and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for consideration.

The Attorney of the Board reported that he had just been informed that the Court of Appeals at Albany had decided in favor of the Board in the matter of an appeal made by JACOB HEISER, an Eldridge-street butcher, for an injunction restraining them from interfering with him in driving cattle through the streets to his establishment, or in slaughtering them there. The Attorney added that the details of the decision had not been made public, but it was believed that the Court had fully sustained the powers of the Board as heretofore exercised, and that the ordinances could be sustained by suits for penalties.

Counsel was directed to institute legal proceedings against 76 tenement-house owners, who have failed to comply with the requirements of the law.

Upon recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, Prof. C. F. CHANDLER was appointed Consulting Chemist, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

A voluminous document from the same committee, suggesting the establishment of a life-saving force at the ferries and other points of greatest exposure to drowning, and also suggesting means of resuscitating and reviving apparently drowned persons, was read, its recommendations adopted, and an appropriation of money voted to carry out its provisions.

Dr. HARRIS, in his usual weekly report, said that the first hot week of Summer, with the mean temperature at 75° Fahr., ended on Saturday, the 20th inst., without any increase in the total mortality in New-York and Brooklyn. There were 387 deaths in the former and 119 in the latter City. It was the twenty-fourth week in the year, the average mortality in which, in New-York for the past ten years, has been 392, or 5 greater than last week, and no allowance for increasing population.

Board of Excise.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Excise, held yesterday afternoon, thirty-two cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law were presented for trial, and disposed of as follows: Adjourned—Wm. Werbath, No. 223 Second-street; Matthews & Hinlan, No. 1,145 Broadway; Thos. Goodwin, corner of Grand and Smith streets, Brooklyn; Thos. J. Dunbar & Co., No. 440 West Twenty-seventh-street; Thos. Rice, No. 44 Catharine-street; Pia't & De Angelis, No. 28 East Twenty-fourth-street, J. B. & T. Reilly, No. 12 Jackson-street; N. & P. McGoldrick, No. 58 Frankfort-street; Nicholas Snannon, No. 444 East Thirteenth-street; Thos. Reilly, No. 157 Avenue B; Henry Bagel, No. 319 Grand-street. Dismissed—Geo. Dillen, No. 221 Navy-street, Brooklyn; Patrick Reynolds, No. 36 Cherry-street; John Egan, No. 129 Avenue A. Revoked—Patrick Reynolds, No. 126 Cherry-street; Michael J. Nolan, corner Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, Brooklyn; Peter Young, No. 240 Seventh-avenue; Jno. Stearon, No. 71 Henry-street; Michael Feeny, No. 212 South-street, two charges; Michael Couch, No. 587 Grand-street; Jacob Driesler, No. 180 Suffolk-street; John Schaffer, No. 520 Sixth-street; Fredk. Hilndn, No. 190 Allen-street; Wm. Schneider, No. 167 Chrystie-street; Wm. Bittmaier, No. 140 Seventh-street. Not Revoked—Jacob Mannasses, No. 347 West Thirty-second-street; Patrick J. McLaughlin, No. 185 Delancey-street; Paul Kratts, No. 169 Suffolk-street; Quirinus Klein, No. 16 Stanton-street; Patrick Lennon, No. 459 West Eighteenth-street; Diedrich Oeters, No. 77 Market-street.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

The Stern Bond Burglary—Examination in the Case by Justice Dowling.

Yesterday morning Justice DOWLING held an examination in the case of HENRY CLINTON, the Rochester broker, who was arraigned before him on Monday on a charge of having guilty possession of an Onondaga County bond for $500, which had been stolen by burglars from BARUCH STERN, of No. 288 West Forty-eighth-street, on the 26th of April. Mr. STERN, the complainant, was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination, when he testified in substance that he purchased the bonds found in the possession of the accused, from a broker in the City of Syracuse, about two years ago. He saw the bond in his own house on or about the last week in March, and the bond is worth its face value, with interest. After the discovery of the burglary Mr. STERN had circulars printed describing the property stolen, which circulars were distributed among the bankers and brokers of this City. One of these circulars had been left in the office of GEO. C. DUNBAR, broker, No. 7 Wall-street, by Mr. STERN himself. When he was offered the stolen bond for purchase and recognized it as his own property, Mr. DUNBAR told STERN that CLINTON had been introduced to him by Mr. LYON, a mutual friend, and left the bond with him.

Mr. DUNBAR was the next witness called, and he deposed that he is a broker and deals in securities of all descriptions. On Friday last Mr. CLINTON came to his office and left the bond for sale at the rate of 96 per cent., and as the bond was negotiable, he took the bond. Witness admitted that he had one of the complainant's circulars in his office and did not refer to it when he accepted the bond, nor before he offered it for sale; he usually kept such circulars on a hook; CLINTON had called at his office once or twice before to sell bonds.

This closed the testimony on the part of the prosecution, and as Judge STUART declined to call any witnesses the accused was formally examined as in such cases provided. He is 38 years of age, a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and a dealer in stocks and other securities. In answer to the charge preferred, CLINTON stated that he purchased the bond claimed in good faith, without the slightest knowledge that it had ever been stolen. The prisoner was remanded and the magistrate will render a decision at an early day.

The Fourth of July and Dangerous Fireworks—Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

In view of the many accidents which usually occur during the annual national holiday, on the Fourth of July, and the large number of fires also taking place every year on that day, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY has issued the following orders to the several Captains of the Metropolitan Police, in this City and Brooklyn, giving direction for the disposition and guidance of the Police force on the Fourth:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. 534.—You will, on July 4, order the whole of your command on duty, except those detailed to the Central Office, and such as may be otherwise specially detailed for the day.

You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will admonish them to act with forbearance, but, if needful, promptly and decidedly, in quelling any breach of the peace.

The number of accidents that usually occur on or about the Fourth of July, from the use of fire-arms, makes it necessary to vigorously enforce the 9th section of chapter 13 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York; which provides that "no person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, fowling-piece, or other fire-arms in the City of New-York." The 8th section of the same chapter prohibits in like manner the sale or use of dangerous fire-works, such as "snakes," "chasers," "double-headers," or any other fireworks by whatever name composed of the same material as those named. The penalties provided in each case for violating either of the sections referred to are severe, and designed to be exemplary.

In the City of Brooklyn, the 2d section of 4th Article, Chapter 4th of the Revised Ordinances, makes provision of similar character in the offence and penalty.

You will, therefore, enforce these ordinances so as to protect life and limb, and preserve the public peace, by giving instructions to the members of your command for the prompt arrest of every offender.

You will be careful to keep a sufficient reserve in the station for any sudden emergency that may occur, either in your precinct or out of it.

That reserve must be ready at a moment's warning. You will also see that the telegraph instrument is in proper working order, and promptly attended to by the Sergeant in command.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Extensive Arrest of Alleged Thieves—The Morris and Essex Railroad the Victims—They Break Jail and Effect Their Escape, &c., &c.

For quite a time past the Morris and Essex Railroad have been losers to a considerable extent, by various unknown parties breaking into the freight cars, and quantities of articles have been stolen therefrom. No clue could be obtained until the Company determined to consult Superintendent WARDEN, of the Detective Police Agency, No. 62 Broadway, and lay the facts before him, with instructions to use every possible means to bring the perpetrators to justice. Accordingly, Detective CLARKE, a vigilant officer in railroad detective work, was detailed from the above agency to take the "working up" of the case. A few days had only elapsed when the detective had his first clue which led to the arrest of JOHN WILSON, formerly an employe of the road, and he was instantly locked up in the tombs, New-York. After this, further developments took place, and, at various places along the road, VIRGIL ROBINSON, CHARLES DUSTON and G. W. SKINNER were arrested, and placed in confinement in jail in Belvidere, Warren County. It appears that on Sunday morning, the three broke out of jail, and effected their escape, but two of the party were subsequently arrested in Newark, and after a preliminary examination were allowed to go on bail. The third one is yet at large, but cannot escape the officer very long, he at last accounts being close upon his track. It is now to be hoped that this successful raid upon the alleged guilty parties will be the means of protecting this road against a like occurrence for some time to come.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Yesterday ALEXANDER SMITH and THEODORE J. HUGHES, two young bartenders, were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon the complaint of SOLOMON ROSENBURG, of No. 105 Bayard-street. The prosecutor states that about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing the liquor store at the corner of Cannon and Broome streets, he was called in by SMITH to set a pane of glass which had been broken by a party of young men in the store and which the proprietor had insisted they should have reset. Some chaffering ensued between SMITH and ROSENBURG as to the price for the work, when the latter, as he asserts, was seized by one of the party, HUGHES being one of the number, and while rendered helpless, some one of them put a hand in his pocket and stole his wallet containing $6, and then hustled him into the street. The proprietor of the saloon ordered the whole party out of his place, and in the street ROSENBURG demanded his money of the party, but without effect. Afterward seeing three of them together in the street, officer THEIS, of the Thirteenth Precinct was called on, and arrested SMITH and HUGHES, the third man effecting his escape. On the person of HUGHES, a torn $2 bill was found, which ROSENBURG identified as his property. The young men both answered that they knew nothing of the robbery, and did not see any one touch the complainant, but they were committed for an examination.

THE LOWER DEPTHS.—Our readers will remember that some days since three painters were killed in Front-street by a fall from a building upon which they were at work, the name of one of the unfortunates being FRANK PASMAN. Yesterday KARL PROTZMAN, of No. 399 First-avenue, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a complaint, stating that on the 19th inst. he was called on by one CHARLES KOHLER, who stated that he was, by the authority of the widow, Mrs. MARGARET PASMAN, making a collection for her benefit, and showed a list of a large number of persons who had subscribed to the fund. PROTZMAN, knowing Mrs. PASMAN to be very poor, gave KOHLER fifty cents for her benefit, and supposed the matter to be all right, until two days afterward, when the widow happened to call at his house, when he discovered that she had never authorized KOHLER to make these collections, and had never received any of the money thus obtained in her name. The complaint of PROTZMAN being reinforced by the affidavit of Mrs. PASMAN, the trader in misfortune was arrested, and was committed for trial at the Special Sessions, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

IN PURSUIT OF DISTILLERIES.—AMELIA HEMMINGS, No. 24 Orchard-street, appeared yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, and stated that yesterday morning she locked her door and went up stairs. In about three-quarters of an hour, hearing a noise below, she went down stairs and found her door open and a man in her apartments. The intruder being asked what he wanted, at first essayed an explanation, but changing his mind, fled from the room after one or two incoherent words. He was pursued and captured by the inmates of the house, and given in charge of Officer SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct. Before the Justice, the prisoner being asked for a name, answered Joseph SMITH, and inquiry being made as to what he was doing in the room, he replied that he was looking for distilleries. The Justice could not brook the plural. That a man would search for a duality of stills in one small room he thought scarcely probable, and SMITH was therefore committed for examination.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION SOUTH.—The proceedings of this Association opened yesterday at Calvary Church, No. 50 West Twenty-third-street, with prayer by Rev. M. REED, of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, after which the body elected as Moderator for the ensuing year Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, with GEORGE M. BRUCE as Treasurer and Rev. C. C. MORTON as "Clerk" or Secretary. It was then decided that to-day, at 11 o'clock, the question of union between the Association and the old New-York Baptist Association should be considered. The latter body favor what is called in the Baptist Church "Bible Unionism," or the retranslation of the Bible. To this the Hudson River Baptist Association south are opposed, and before a junction takes place the difference must be settled. The afternoon session was occupied by the reading of reports from numerous Baptist Churches, detailing their progress, the number of their converts, and the funds subscribed. In the evening, Committees on Sabbath Schools and City Evangelization held short discussions, but no determinate action took place.

AN OLD OFFENDER ARRESTED.—Capt. PETTY and Detective FIZZD, of the Fifth Ward Police, arrested, on Monday night, GEORGE HOYT *alias* WILLIAMS, who was placed under bail in the sum of $2,000, at the city of Albany, to answer a charge of shoplifting, and forfeited the same by coming to this City. The police state that HOYT is suspected of complicity in the burglary in the store of VOUCHER & CO., on Broadway, several months ago, when $12,000 worth of goods were carried off, and subsequently returned to the despoiled firm by the burglars for a consideration. It is likewise alleged that HOYT was concerned in the entering of $6,000 worth of goods from the store of C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS., at No. 475 Broadway, on the 7th inst. The detectives profess to know that he subsequently stole half of this plunder from the up-town stable where it had been deposited by the thieves. According to the Police records HOYT has been a burglar, shoplifter, pickpocket and confidence man. He will be taken to the State capital to-day for trial.

AN ALLEGED BOLD ROBBERY.—JOHN H. MILLER being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, GEORGE RICKETTS, of No. 108 Ludlow-street, appeared and stated that Monday afternoon he was in a saloon at the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, seated at a table, when the prisoner and one JAMES LAFFINS entered, and without saying a word assaulted him, and that LAFFINS seizing him, MILLER snatched his watch from his pocket, when the two men fled from the room. He immediately pursued, but LAFFINS succeeded in making his escape, while MILLER, who entered No. 86 Bowery, was captured on the second floor by officer DIXON, of the Tenth Precinct, who had joined in the pursuit. The prisoner answered not guilty to all these averments, and gave bail in $1,000 to answer them again in the Court of General Sessions.

THE UNION LEAGUE EXCURSION.—Yesterday a large and select company, comprising most of the prominent Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward, and many from other parts of the City, with their families, enjoyed a cotillion excursion and picnic to Dudley's Grove. In the main it was a social affair, with the usual concomitant of dancing, &c., common to such occasions. At the grounds a meeting was organized, and eloquent addresses were delivered on the political situation by Hon. B. C. GOODMAN, GEO. W. BUNGAY and others. CHARLES ANDERSON sang several songs, which elicited great applause. The excursionists returned in the cool of the evening, and expressed themselves as highly delighted with the social and intellectual festivities of the day.

LARCENY IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—The room of GEO. MAUZ, in the tenement house No. 197 Elm-street, was entered on Thursday by means of false keys, and $100 worth of personal apparel stolen. Yesterday the Fourteenth Ward Police arrested JAMES RUSSELL, and found in his possession a pawn ticket for a box of drawing instruments, which proved to be the property of MAUZ, stolen from MAUZ. RUSSELL was accordingly brought before Justice DOWLING and committed for trial. He was arrested a few nights ago on suspicion of being a burglar, but was discharged for want of evidence.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—ALEXANDER B. KAYES was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of false pretences, made by LUCIUS F. REED, of No. 19 Dey-street, who stated that on the 1st inst. the accused called on him and represented himself as the owner of a store at No. 218 Market-street, Newark, N. J., purchased $669 worth of cigars, under pretence that he was doing a good business. The goods were shipped to the address of DANIEL E. BAYLIS & Co., the firm name given by KAYES, and as the complainant had ascertained that these representations were untrue, he caused the arrest of the accused. KAYES was committed for examination.

THE STRIKE OF THE BRICKLAYERS.—There were no new developments with regard to the strike of the masons and bricklayers yesterday. It is said that some of the up-town employing masons have acceded to the demand of the strikers, and many of the men were at work yesterday under the new rule. The majority of the employers remain firm, however. They insist that the men shall work ten hours a day for $5 per day, and refuse to employ workmen on any other terms. Thus the matter rests for the present, and there are no signs of yielding on either side. The men engaged in the strike are behaving very peaceably, but they express a determination to stand out for the eight-hour rule.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officers HAGAN and CASTLE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested two young men, FRANK FARRELL and JAMES G. COOK, near the residence of Mr. HENRY BERGH, No. 172 Fifth-avenue, and in consequence of finding the door of the rear yard of his house unfastened they took the prisoners yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon suspicion of attempted burglary. There being no evidence against the young men they were remanded until this morning.

DARING ROBBERY.—During Monday forenoon, JNO. N. SUTHERLAND, of No. 235 Mulberry-street, while passing through South-street, near the Fulton Ferry, was accosted by THOS. TONER, who, after conversing with him a few minutes, made an attempt to get possession of SUTHERLAND's watch by breaking the chain. Finding that he could not secure the time-keeper, TONER ran off, but was arrested by Officer GOODWIN of the Second Precinct. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday, the prisoner was remanded for trial in default of bail.

COLORED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The colored industrial school recently commenced by the Children's Aid Society at No. 185 Spring-street, was yesterday formally opened to the public by a generous strawberry feast to the children by the members of the Society. Songs were sung by the scholars, after which excellent remarks were made by Mr. C. L. BRACE and other gentlemen present.

CORONER'S ITEMS.—The body of an unknown man was found at Bennett's dock, in the Hudson River, yesterday, having been in the water a long time.... The remains of ALBERT BERGSTEIN, who was drowned on Sunday in the Harlem River, near Farmer's Bridge, were recovered yesterday.... The body of the colored boy, drowned on Sunday at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River, was also recovered yesterday and taken to the Morgue. Inquests will be held to-day in all these cases.

AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred on Monday evening among the inmates of the lager beer saloon, No. 328 East Twenty-eighth-street, when WM. J. HURLEY, an iron-worker, received a terrific blow on the head, and sustained such injury as necessitated his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK.—Proposals were opened at the Comptroller's Office yesterday for $800,000 New-York County Court-house Stock No. 2, and the whole amount awarded to HENRY CLEWS & Co., at par.

AQUATIC.—The second rowing match for $500 a side between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, and TYLER, of Boston, will be pulled off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, to-day at 4 P. M.

SERIOUS FALL.—CATHARINE ROBERTS, a native of Ireland, fell down stairs at No. 246 Worth-street, yesterday, and sustained dangerous injuries.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALLING IN OF A PART OF A NEW BUILDING.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the first floor of a new building in Houston-street, near Park-avenue, gave way and fell to the ground, burying up several of the workmen who were employed below. OLIVER LAWSON, a carpenter, had his hip dislocated and sustained internal injuries of a serious character. He was taken to the City Hospital. His residence is No. 945 Fulton-avenue.

THE SACKETT-STREET BOULEVARD.—Ex-Mayor BOOTH is to be appointed one of the three Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the land to be taken for the improvement known as the Sackett-street Boulevard to Prospect Park.

INCOME TAX.—The amount of income tax collected in the Third Collection District, Brooklyn, last month, was $900,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

67—Lejeal vs. Schuberth et al.
88—Schenck vs. St. John.
108—The People, &c., vs. Nelson, et al.
127—Stuart vs. Graham.
128—Hedden vs. Johnson et al.
169—Alexander et al. vs. Morton et al.
Call No. 242.
190—Pinkney vs. Herst.
191—Greenleaf vs. Mumford.
199—First National Bank vs. Gross et al.
250—Steinhauser vs. Steinmanser.
261—Bennett vs. Brainerd.
283—Balion vs. Ballon.
272—Thow vs. Bunzel.
275—Schenck vs. St. John.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
933—Robertson et al. vs. Tyler et al.
937—Hall vs. Egerton.
1033—Murray vs. Baker et al.
2830—Pomeroy vs. Beebe et al.
3892—Parmelee vs. Beebe et al.
114—McCready et al. vs. Kimmey.
1610—Bergmann vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1379—Doran, &c., vs. F. River Ferry Co.
1486—Minshall vs. Dorman et al.
1127—Hawes vs. Doty.
3036—Ins. comr., &c., vs. 42d st. and Grand-st. Ferry Co.
982—Laing vs. Chalfess.
1502—Moses vs. Billings.
412—N. Y. Mut. S. S. Co. vs. M. Wh. Fire Ins. Co.
4416—At. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1351—Ripley et al. vs. Hazleton et al.
492—DeSalmse vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1494—Salomon vs. Hayes.
738—Kain by Guard., &c., vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
1452—Hamble vs. Rose.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Adjourned to Friday, June 26.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
735—Black vs. Mathias.
1790—Bushing vs. Fox.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
1868—Fannin vs. McMullen.
97—Konig vs. Seiger.
488—Foster vs. Pike.
1101—Mooney v. O'Donnell.
837—Upton vs. Bedlow.
483—McCann, &c., vs. Converse, &c.
2078—Rowin, &c. vs. Elliott, &c.
2038—Bergen vs. Friedlander.
1313—Burke vs. McDonough.
1314—Reid vs. Harrington.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
597—Phillips, &c. vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1537—Fox vs. Cent. Park Railroad Co.
883—Bedell vs. Tilton.
1631—Kugelman vs. Corcoran.
1504—O'Neill vs. Kelly.
1702—McGorry vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
1722—Feeley vs. Hartung.
1723—Mahoney vs. Hartung.
1763—Brill vs. Rafter.
1680—Penn. Co. vs. Frederick.
1627—Greenfield vs. Mason.
1288—Same vs. Same.
1728—Wetzlar vs. Levinson.
—Kavanagh vs. Muller.
1695—Raynor vs. Bullock.
1673—Bent vs. Lonergan.
1864—Same vs. Same.
1867—Same vs. Same.
1760—Ins. vs. Parry.
1798—Hammett vs. Davis.
1855—Roberts vs. How.
1808—Openhym vs. Goldsmith.
1808—Burns vs. Bailey.
1812—Crane vs. Griffin.
1813—McGrath vs. Maher.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—IT EXTENDS ONLY TO CLAIMS FOR A MONEY DEMAND—THE COURT CANNOT ENTER A DECREE IN FAVOR OF A MILITARY BOUNTY BOND CLAIM.

The United States, appellants, vs. Julian Alize.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. This is an appeal from the Court of Claims. The petitioner, Julian Alize, in the Court below, sets forth that he had made application to the Commissioner of Pensions for one hundred and sixty acres of bounty land under the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, and May 14, 1856, and had conformed to the provisions of the said acts, and the rules and regulations of the Pension Office. That the application was rejected by the Commissioner, and, on appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, the rejection was confirmed. Issue was taken on this petition, and the cause afterward heard before the Court of Claims, and a decree rendered in favor of the petitioner for a bounty land warrant, to be made and delivered to her by the proper officer. It was also further ordered that the decree should be certified by the Clerk of the Court, under its seal, and remitted to the Secretary for the Department of the Interior. The only question presented in the record, which we shall examine, is whether or not the court below had jurisdiction of the cause. The first act organizing this Court was passed Feb. 24, 1855, (10 U. S. St., p. 612,) and the jurisdiction conferred was to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of any Executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein, and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either House of Congress, (sec. 1.) The Court was directed to keep a record of their proceedings, and at the commencement of each session of Congress report the cases upon which the Court had fully acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case and the reasons upon which it is founded. The Court were also directed to prepare a bill, in the case determined favorable, in such form as,

refused payment she had taken the articles in liquidation. Justice KELLY, considering that the law did not permit this manner of collecting a debt, sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

HONEST AND SURE.

Elizabeth Forbes tottered, with the steps of decrepit age, to the witness-stand and quavered out in feeble tones how she had been despoiled by Elizabeth Carler of a shawl. The prisoner—young and full of vigorous life—answering heartily, "Not guilty, honest and sure," the old lady was critically examined, and from the uncertain and weakly meanderings of her mental powers was gradually evolved the fact that the shawl was a disputed article of property. Thereupon the younger Elizabeth was acquitted of theft, and the shawl awarded to the elder, who seemed to have wagered her uncertain tenure of life upon it.

A BROTH OF A BOY.

Patrick Quinn was in Greenwich-street yesterday morning, affrighting women and children with his excessive valor and adroit flourishing of a knife. Some of the people appealed to Officer Reed and that guardian of the law repaired to the scene. Quinn, in no wise daunted by the buttons and blue, the emblems of authority, attacked him savagely, at once wrenching off the buttons and rending the blue in twain. Overborne, however, in the end, he was borne captive and crestfallen before Justice KELLY to find that his prowess had ended at last in two months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 23, 1868.

$18,000	U S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100	Del. & Hud. C. bet. call	138
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108¾	200	Mariposa Pf	9¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	200	do	9¾
10,000	do	113¾	20	Pacific Mail	102½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	111¾	200	do	102¾
50,000	do	111¾	250	do	102¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	200	do	101
80,000	do	111¾	200	do	101¾
	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67		100	do call	101¾
24,000	do	114¾	100	do	102
200,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, Ex-int	110	100	do	102¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	106¾	20	Am. Ex. Co	80¾
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	106¾	20	do bet. call	80¾
100,000	do	106¾	500	Mer. U. Ex	130¾
20,000	do	106¾	500	N. Y. Cen	131½
20,000	do	106¾	200	do	131½
20,000	tem. St. 6s, new	76¾	500	Erie R	64¼
50,000	do	77	300	Harl., R. bet. call	122
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	77¾	3,000	Reading R	102
5,000	do	77¾	200	do	80
15,000	Va. St. 6s, x-c.	59	300	do	102½
12,000	Virginia 6s. New	58¾	52	do	102¾
10,000	do	58	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	73½	200	do	91¾
5,000	do	73¾	100	do	91¾
20,000	do	74	100	Ill. Cen. R	156¾
3,500	N. Car. State 6s. new	72	800	Cleve. & Pitts	90¾
20,000	do	72¾	100	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R	91
5,000	do	72¾	100	C. & A. R	98¾
20,000	do	72¾	40	do	98¾
50,000	do	72¾	200	do	98¾
25,000	do	73	30	do	98¾
3,000	Missouri 6s	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	77¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102	100	do	103¾
3,000	Erie 3d M	97¾	50	Chic. & R. I	103¾
6,000	Pac. R. 7s, Gear. by St. of M	98¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	77¾
2,000	do	98¾	100	Mil. & St. P	65
3,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73½	150	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	99¾	40	do	111¾
1,000	do	99¾	100	do	111¾
1,000	O. & M. 1st M	98	200	do	111¾
4,000	do	98¾	900	do	111¾
2,000	C. & I. R. 1st	81	100	Chic. & Alt. R	134
1,000	L. Dock Bds	99	100	do	134½
1,000	H. & E. R. 2d S. F. B.	102	100	Chi. & Alton Pf	135¾
20	Merchants' Bank	122	5	New-Jersey C. R	125
20	Am. Ex. Bank	121	150	O. & M. R. Pf	79
200	Canton Co	50	100	Dubuque & S.C.	78
100	West. U. Tel	38¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	3,000	Vir. 6s, x-c	59
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	15,000	N. Car 6s	74¾
8,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	20,000	N. Car 6s, new	73¾
20,000	do	113¾	24,000	Missouri 6s	94¾
50,000	do	113¾	50,000	do bet. call	94¾
20,000	do	113¾	4,000	Pac. R. 7s, Gear. by St. of M	98
50,000	do	113¾	100	West. U. Tel	38¾
61,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	111¾	100	Brunswick C. L	5
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '64	110	150	Pac. Mail	102¾
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	800	do	102¾
100,000	do	111¾	600	Wells-Fargo Ex	27¾
105,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	100	Mer. U. Ex	27
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	20	N. Y. Cent	131¾
100,000	do	111¾	100	do	131¾
105,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	500	Reading R	102¾
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	48	do	102
5,000	do	111¾	200	do	102¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	114¾	200	do	102¾
118,000	do	114¾	300	M. S. & N. I	91¾
100,000	do	114¾	200	do	91¾
100,000	5-20s ex C. '68	110¾	400	Clev. & Pitts	90¾
20,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s, R.	107	20	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R	90¾
250,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107	100	Chi. & N. W. R	67¾
10,000	do	107¾	200	do	67¾
20,000	do	107¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	78¾
150,000	do	107¾	400	do	79
20,000	do	107¾	100	do	79¾
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10	103¾	200	Mil. & St. P	64¾
15,000	2d series, small	110¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	77¾
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	77	100	Tol., W. & W	81¾
8,000	tem. 6s, new	77	500	do	48
21,000	do	76¾	100	O. & Miss. R	28¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	27¾	200	P., F. W. & C	111¾
100	Pacific Mail	103	100	do	111¾
200	do	102¾	100	do	111¾
100	do	102¾	800	Clev. & Pitts	91
200	do	102¾	800	do	90¾
200	do	102¾	200	do	90¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	26¾	400	Clev. & Tol. x-d	103¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R	134¾	200	Chic. R. I. & P	105½
200	do	134¾	400	Chi. & N. W. R	67¾
100	do	134¾	100	do	67¾
200	do	134¾	100	do	67¾
100	Erie R	64¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	78¾
500	do	64¾	100	do	78¾
100	Harl., R.	122	100	Mil. & St. P	64¾
100	Reading R	102¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	77¾
200	do	102¾	100	Tol., W. & W	81¾
100	do	102¾	200	do	48
200	do	102¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I	91¾
20	B. & B. Ass'n	107¾	100	do	91¾
10	do	107¾	100	Atlantic Mail	31

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex	27¾	200	M. S. & N. I	91¾
200	Adams Ex	55¾	1500	do	91¾
60	do	55¾	200	do	91¾
50	Mer. U. Ex	26¾	300	do	91¾
100	Quicksilver	30¾	26	do	91¾
100	Pacific Mail	102¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts	90¾
100	do	102¾	200	do	91
100	do	102¾	200	do	91¾
100	N. Y. Cen	134¾	400	do	90¾
200	Erie R	64¾	10	Chi. R. I. & P	106
100	do	64¾	800	do	106
600	Reading R	102¾	300	do	106¾
400	do	102¾	600	Chi. & N. W	67¾
100	Hud. R. R	139¾	500	do	67¾
100	do	139¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	78¾
100	B. & B. Association	107	110	do	78¾
100	Mil. & St. P	64¾	100	Boston W. P	183
200	P., F. W. & C	111¾	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	18¾
100	Ohio & Miss. R	29¾	500	Mariposa Pf	9¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	26¾	400	Ohio & M. R	30
100	Quick. Mtn	26¾	1600	do	30¼
100	do	26	200	do	30¾
300	do	26¾	50	Am. Ex	50¾
500	Pacific Mail	102¾	500	Clev. & Pitts	90¾
300	W. U. Tel	38¾	300	Clev. & Tol. x-d	103¾
2200	Erie R	64¾	1200	Chi. R. I. & P	106¾
100	do	64¾	600	do	106¾
140	N. Y. Cen. R	134¾	1200	Chi. & N. W	67¾
200	Reading R	103¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pf	78¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	77¾	300	do	78¾
300	Adams Ex	55¾			

TUESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced to-day from 140¼ to 140¾@140¾ ₱ cent., the Gold Room closing 140¾ bid at 3 P. M. The Gold for Cash delivery was lent out for a bonus of one thirty-second to one-sixteenth of one per cent. for its use until Wednesday. The market had a firm look at the close of business. The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 110¼ for 60-day Bills, standard names, on London and 110¾ short sight. The Southampton and Hamburg steamer to-day took out $809,000 in Gold and Silver, chiefly in the shape of Bullion transferred from the California steamer this morning. The delay in landing the treasure from this steamer yesterday grew out of some irregularity in or violation of the Custom House rules. It is not confirmed that the steamer had contraband goods on board, or that her officers intentionally violated the Custom House routine by a hasty delivery of part of the Silver Bullion on board. The Money market is quoted dull and easy at very cheap rates of interest, on call to the Brokers. The general trade of the City is dull, and there seems to be no inducement to make Merchant paper, even at the unusually favorable terms, for prime names, of 4@6 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Public Funds had another advance on the old 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, and on the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds. The latter sold as high as 107¼ ₱ cent., the largest figure ever attained by this loan. The new 5-20s sold at 114¼@114¾ for the 1867s, and 114¼@114¾ for the 1865s, both with the July coupon included. The old 5-20s of 1862 brought 113¾ ₱ cent., and the 1865s (also May and November,) 111¾ ₱ cent.

The State Bonds advanced to 111¼ for N. Y. Bounty Loan, Coupons, and 108¾ ex-dividend, for Registered. The Bonds of North Carolina and Tennessee were active, the former higher than yesterday, while there was less doing in Virginias and Missouris. The Railway Mortgages continue in steady demand. The subscriptions to both the Central and Union Pacific Roads, Gold Bearing Mortgages, continue active since the advance in price to 103 and 102 ₱ cent. respectively. The prospect looks bright for the meeting of the two works before the close of next Summer—some sanguine people say by the first of July, 1869.

The Railway Share market was again strong and active on the Northwests, Reading, Michigan Southern and Rock Island, steady on Pittsburg and dull on the New-York Roads. There is more than the customary indifference to Erie, and this feeling is common, at present, between buyers and sellers. Central yields but slightly in price, although a good many of the brokers and jobbers of the Long Room are ready to bear the Stock on every occasion of its dullness. The Northwest party, since their return from the yearly meeting at Chicago and the subsequent excursion which they made over the Road, show much earnestness in advancing the market for both the Preferred and Common Stock, and appearances to-day indicate that both will soon rule as high ex-dividend as before the 10 ₱ cent. in scrip was taken off. The movements in Rock Island and Reading are equally vigorous to-day, while there is also more demand for Michigan Southern. On the Miscellaneous list the large advance of yesterday in Pacific Mail was better supported than the suddenness of the rise led a good many of the brokers to expect. The movement is not traced to any particular change in the business or finances of the Company, or to any prospect for ending the Webb competition.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	106¾	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	114¼	114¾
N. Y. Central	134¾	134¾
Erie	64¾	64¾
Hudson	139¾	139¾
Reading	102¾	103¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	91¼
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	30¼
Pittsburgh	80¾	80¾
Toledo	104	103¾
Tenn 6s, new	77	76¾
Virginia 6s	59	59
Missouri	94¾	94¼
Northwest	76¾	77¾
N. West Pref	77¾	78
Rock Island	103¾	104¾
Fort Wayne	111¾	111½
W. U. Telegraph	38¾	38¾
St. Paul Pref	77¾	77¾
St. Paul Com	65	66
Pacific Mail	102¾	102¾
American Gold	140¾	140¾
Bills on London	110¾	110¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₱ cent. reg. '81 ..... 112¾
500 & 1,000. 1881 ..... 112¾
5-20 reg. 1862 ..... 113¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862 ..... 113¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864 ..... 111¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865 ..... 111¾
5-20 con., 1865, new is 111¾
5-20 coup., 1867, new is 114¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg 6's, 1 106
N. Y. coup. 6's Loan 111¾
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870 102
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1872 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1876 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1879 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1880 ..... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1876, 64 94
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1868 100
Illinois 6 bonds 1860 ..... 100¾
Illinois 6 ₱ c. 1862, 1875, 10¾ 100¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860 ..... 100¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862 ..... 100¾
Illinois 6s. '79 aft. 1863 100
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870 ..... 100¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 ..... 100¾
Illinois war loan 100¾
Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1873 98
Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1878 98
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. 1868 ..... 76¾
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex c. 75
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds 76¾
Virginia 6s. ex c 59
Virginia 6s, new bds 68
Georgia 7s, new bonds 99
N. C. 6s. ex coupons 74¾
N. C. 6s. new bonds 73¾
Missouri 6s 93¾
Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss 93¾
Louisiana 6s 63
California 7s 133
Connecticut 6s 100
Rhode Island 6s 100

And the following for the Gold Stocks. The Fourth National has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four per cent.*; Commerce, *five per cent.*; Citizens', *five per cent.*; Metropolitan, *six per cent.*; New-York, *five per cent.*; Shoe and Leather, *five per cent.*; Mechanics', *five per cent.*; Atlantic, *five per cent.*; Market, *five per cent.*

New-York	140	Bank of N. America	115
Manhattan	141	Hanover	118
Merchants'	122	Irving	109
Mechanics'	131	Metropolitan	140
Union	120	East River	102½
America	145	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	118
Phenix	108½	Corn Exchange	130
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	St. Nicholas	110½
National	113	Park	151
State of New-York	117	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	103
Commerce	130	Central National	105½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	120½	First National	209½
Ocean	107	Fourth National	105¾
American Exchange	110¼	Ninth National	101
Bank of the Republic	119	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 ..... 93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 93
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876 133
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 133
Erie 7s. 1st ind. 1859 ..... 103¾
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1870 102
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883 97
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880 92
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888 88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 94
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70. 102¼
Hud. R. 6s. gu. by B. 88.102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75 99
Harlem, 1st M 100¾
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72 111
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. '72 103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. 113¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. 85
M. S. & N. I. 8 ₱ c. 1st P. c. 103¾
Fac. R. 7s. gu. by M. 98¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870 118
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 86¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 98¾
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. 82
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv. 94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds. 90¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M. 93¾
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 108
Han. & St. Jo. conv. 109
Del. L. & W. 1st M. ext. 95
Del. L. & W. 2d Mort. 92¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 72¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,029,401 37; payments, $658,417 28; balance, $95,710,617 21. The receipts include for Customs, $285,000; for Gold Notes, $148,000.

The newest ship of the Hamburg and New-York Steamship Company, the *Holsatia*, arrived here on Monday, on her first run out from Southampton, in nine days and sixteen hours.

There is reason to believe that efforts are now being made to dispose of the bonds and securities stolen from the Adams Express Company on the occasion of the seizure of the Jeffersonville Railroad train near Seymour, Ind., May 22. Some of these bonds were indorsed to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, and on Saturday last one of these was offered for sale at a bank in Syracuse. The indorsement had been canceled by the thieves. The party offering the bond is under arrest; there were two others of the gang in Syracuse at the time, and the probability is they have come to this City to complete their financial negotiations. We refer to the advertisement of the Express Company for a description of the securities stolen, which will be found on another page of this paper.

The whole amount of the County Courthouse Loan No. 2, the bids for which were opened to-day, was awarded to HENRY CLEWS & Co. at par.

The last of the 8 ₱ cent. Alabama Loan of $500,000, heretofore advertised by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., was taken to-day by Messrs. H. A. HEISEN'S SONS.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, (now located at No. 20 Union-place, corner of East Fifteenth-street,) has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums, on deposit for three and six months before the 1st of July, 1868, which will be paid or credited July 20.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,670,477. Included in the exports were 616 bales of Cotton to Liverpool.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100 ... $28,400
Lots No. 38, 36 and 37, block No. 306, 76x100.9 ... 2,650
Madison-st., s. s., 93.6 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 19x37. 4,138
Oliver-st., No. 69 ... 6,735
S. s. of block bet. 8th and 9th sts., 128 ft. e. Av. D. 150,000
9th-st., s. s., 267.7 w. ft. 5th-av., 25x93.11 ... 30,000
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100.5 ... 33,000
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4 ... 11,100
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4 ... 66,666
53d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 80x100.5 ... 25,000
67th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100x25x200x75. 35,000
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft., e. of 7th-av., 180x100x165x100. 33,400
87th-st., s. s., 225 ft. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 ... 3,000
70th-st., s. s., cor. Boulevard, 145x100x94x113 ... 50,000
71st-st., s. s., bet. 4th and Madison ave., 200x400 ... nom.
89th-st., s. s., 321 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.8½ ... 1,000
118th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x301.4x75x100. 25x100 ... 13,050
122d-st., s. s., 312.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x100x25x34x8 ... 1,150
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 175x100 ... 5,100
136th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 175x100 ... 12,000
3d-av., w. s., 63.2½ ft. n. of 92d-st., 37.6x100 ... 9,750
3d-av., w. s., 50.6 ft. s. of 48th-st., 20x95 ... 35,000
7th-av., w. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 41st-st., 19x60 ... 22,500
8th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x90 ... 9,500
8th-av., w. s., between 131st and 133d sts., 225x346x irr. ... 56,000
8th-av., s. e. corner 55th-st., 25x77.4 ... nom.
10th-av., s. e. cor. 33d-st., 45.10x20x45.11x265 ... 12,000

Leases Recorded.

Centre-st., No. 214, four years, per year ... $1,500
Essex-st., No. 66, 3 years, per year ... 1,800
53d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, 3 years, per year ... 160
53d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, 5 years, per year ... 160
53d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, 3 years, per year ... 160

75th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x20, 4 years and 10 months, per year			36
76th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102, 5 years, per year			180
4th-av., No. 103, 5 years, per year			1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Amos-st., centre line, 150 ft. e. of Morgan-av., 7.4x153.6x37.4x150 ... $1,000
Bennett-st., 100 ft. s. of Morgan-av., 100 ft. w. rear lot, 200x25.6x204x78.10 ... Sold
Raichen-place, s. s., 380 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x99
Church-st., s. w. s., 260.2 n. w. of Court-st., 19.9x61.9x22x71.3 ... 6,000
Bergen and Nevins sts., n. w. cor., 20x100 ... 8,500
Carroll and Crown sts., centre line of blk., 150 ft. e. of New-York-av., 180.10½x4.3½x110.2x32.3x30.1x62.9x50x295.7x80x162.9x25x165.9x80x187.1x126.10x165.6x 225x162.9x25x162.9x150x162.9x25x162.9x50x162.9 ... 12,174
Church-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Court-st., 30x100 ... 5,000
Dean and Boerum sts., n. w. cor., 160x100, (¾ sh'e) ... 5,800
Hancock-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 41.8x100 ... 700
Hoyt-st., e. s., 19 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 20x90 ... 950
Middle-st., n. s., 199.7 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., 165.3x 78.3x171.6x75 ... 8,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 117.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 107.11x 10.2x81.11x100x20 ... 7,400
Skillman-st., w. s., 262 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x 100 ... 4,650
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 160 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 40x 125.3 ... 1,400
Willow-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Cranberry-st., 25x100 ... 5,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20x78.6 ... 9,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20x78.6 ... 9,000
3d-st., s. s. s., 108 No. 5, 22x25.4x22x25.4 ... 2,500
South 4th-st., s. s., 38.4 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.2x74.8 ... 5,900
17th-st., s. s., 18.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100 ... 2,600
20th-st., w. s., 264 ft. s. of 8th-av., 27x100.4 ... 2,750
Howard-av., e. s., 97.9 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 25x100. 200
Lee-av. and Keap-st., n. w. cor., 100x100 ... 13,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 110 ft. s. of Hickory-st., 102x6.2x 100.11x25, about ... 320
Putnam-av., s. s., 255.4 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 41.8x 20 ... 5,150
Putnam-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 ... 6,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100 ... 2,100
Tompkins-av. and Hopkins-st., n. w. cor., 8 lots ... 5,500
Tompkins-av. and Munroe-st., n. s. cor., 97x175 ... 8th-av. and 7th-st., n. e. cor., 40x70.8x35x72x22.10x 87x18x86x79 ... 3,000
Lots Nos. 28 to 46, 62 to 66, 78 to 80, 85 to 88, 109 to 113, 114 to 126x182 to 185, 189 to 192 and 164, all inclusive, Wap's and Sarah A. Wyckoff's property, 7th (now 19th) Ward ... 33,600

Leases Recorded.

Van Sicklen and Atlantic avs., s. e. cor., 25x109, 10 years, per year ... $75

Gravesend.

Second Wood Road, adj. Lake's and Bergen's (undivided) plots ... $2,500
Indefinite plot, adj. Bergen's and Sickles' estates ... 2,500

Greenpoint.

Jays-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 54.7x7.5x53 x6 in ... nom.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Rockaway Plank Road and South 2d-st., s. w. cor., 125x12.8x1.0x75 ... $1,600

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 933 to 938 and 980 to 985, inclusive, block No. 29, map New-Astoria ... $93,600

Hempstead.

4 acres, adjoining Combs' ... $500

South Williamsburg.

Lot No. 154, map South Williamsburg ... $80
Wyckoff-av., n.s., lot 388, map S. Wm'bg., 25x90 ... 200

Westchester County.

1st-av., lot No. 85, village Mount Vernon, W. Warden's. 100x105 ... $200
1st-av., lot No. 44, village Mount Vernon, J. W. Shirley's. 100x105 ... 150
10th-av., w. s., lot No. 863, village Mount Vernon, T. H. Brown's, 100x105 ... 500

Mount Pleasant.

New-st., w. s., Beekmantown, Robert Hawell's, 50x80 ... 550

Morrisania.

Cliff-st. and Avenue C, s. w. corner, Grove Hill, C. E. Bill's, 50x100 ... 550
Courtlandt-av., e. s., Melrose, Mary McAvinchy's, 31x100 ... 1,000
Central-av., w. s., near Macombs' Dam Road, W. Clark's, 8 lots ... 1,000
Forrest-av., e. s., Eltona, F. H. Nash's ... nom.
153d-st., s. s., 100x200 ... 800
Lots Nos. 1,066 to 1,105, inclusive, block No. 25, C. S. Brown's ... 8,000
Lots Nos. 263 to 268, and 349 to 353, inclusive, Inwood, Emma Morris' estate ... 5,850
Lots Nos. 293 to 296 and 341 to 344, inclusive, Inwood, Emma Morris' estate ... 4,000
Lots Nos. 108 to 119 and 175 to 186, inclusive, Inwood, Emma Morris' estate ... 13,200
Lots Nos. 241 to 244 and 277 to 280, inclusive, Inwood, Emma Morris' estate ... 4,400

Gowning.

Road to Sing Sing, 36 acres, F. W. Worth's ... $22,000

West Farms.

Old Point Road, w.s., 10 7-10 acres, C. L. Georgi's ... $12,500
Samuel-st., s. s., lot No. 25, East Tremont, J. McCates, 50x103 ... 300
Grove-av., n. s., lot No. 8, East Tremont, Betsey Reinheimer's, 66x150 ... 500

Westchester.

Lafayette-av., w. s., lot No. 449, Unionport, R. Hogge's, 108x250 ... $400

NEW-JERSEY.

Caldwell.

About 40 acres, J. R. Brown's property ... $9,000

East Orange.

Springdale-av., n. s., L. Baldwin's property, 100 x100 ... $320

West Orange.

New-st., e. s., St. John's Catholic Church property, 25x100 ... $375

Newark.

Brunswick-st., w. s., J. F. Ward's prop., 31x106 ... $1,000
Clinton-av., s. s., W. G. Lord's property, 29x119 ... 9,000
Ferry-st., s. s., 30 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x100 ... 7,000
High-st., e. s., 130 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 26x33 ... 1,300
High-st., e. s., 130 ft. n. of Crane-st., 90x100 ... 3,450
Jackson-st., w. s., 192 ft. from Ferry-st., 25x100 ... 650
Jackson-st., s. s., 217 ft. e. of Ferry-st., 50x100 ... 1,800
Washington-st., w. s., extending to South Essex-st., 23.4x—x31.6, J. S. Lowerv's property ... 25,000

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., lots Nos. 44, 45, each 25x100, ¼ share ... $4,000
South 8th-st., lot No. 12, block No. 4, E. B. Wakeman's property, 25x80 ... 1,700

Hoboken.

Jefferson and 13th sts., s. w. corner, 100x100 ... $4,000
Newark-av., s. s., 800 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 80x100 ... 1,000

Hudson City.

Bergenwood Road, e. s., 118 ft. s. of Patterson-av., 115x125 ... $1,600
Summit-av., e. s., 126 ft. s. of Patterson-av., 115x 270 ... $5,500
Tuers-st., w. s., lot No. 189, J. A. Lewis' property, 25x100 ... 400
Winslow-st., n. w. s., adjoining Hornblower's, 51x 65 ... 3,000
Montrose-av., lot No. 4, block G, near Reservoir, 25x160 ... 450
Prospect-av., s. s., 137 ft. w. of Summit-st., 25x136 ... 5,500

North Bergen.

Grove-st., w. s., lots 3, 4, 5, 6 ... each 25x100 ... $400
Cross-st., e. s., lots 27, 28, 29, 30 ... each 25x100 ... 400
Liberty-st., s. s., lot No. 342, 25x100 ... 300

Harrison.

2d-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Smith-st., 25x99 ... $215

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	3,660
Flour, bbls.	3,422	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	16,304	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	2,412	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	68
Wheat, bushels	28,516	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	22,359	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	50
Rye, bushels	160	Whisky, bbls.	38
Oats, bushels	32,600	Petroleum, bbls	5,535

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 25@8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@10 37 for Pearls in 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been dull since our last

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
PRIVATE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. By Mme. Ristori, her two children and Sig. Rozzo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss K. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Rymer, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Gray, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WIZARD SKIFF—PHIL THE SHOWMAN. &c. Characters by Mlle. Marietta Ravel, Mr. K. Coleman, Mr. P. Conolly, and others.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE POLICE SPY and TOM AND JERRY. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 59th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 15th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS ROOM.
No. 389 Broadway.
FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Prince MILAN was installed Prince of Servia. The ceremonies were performed at Belgrade amid the enthusiasm of the people.

A number of new Bishops were appointed on Monday by the Consistory at Rome. The Pope delivered two allocutions. A report is published in Paris to the effect that MENOTTI GARIBALDI is raising volunteers to make another attack on Rome.

The Scotch Reform bill was passed last evening in the House of Parliament.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested in London yesterday, and after a brief examination in the Court of Bankruptcy was committed to prison.

CONGRESS.

A petition of certain soldiers stationed in Washington was presented in the Senate, yesterday, setting forth that they had resided in that city long enough for a civilian to obtain a residence, that their votes at the last election were thrown out, that the bill recently passed cut them off from a proper hearing of their rights, and requesting the Senate to take action in the matter. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The credentials of Messrs. MCDONALD and RICE, Senators elect from Arkansas, were presented, and after considerable debate the oath of office was administered to the gentlemen and they took their seats. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued in Committee of the Whole. Without disposing of the bill the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House Mr. PAINE offered as a question of privilege a resolution directing the oath of office to be administered to LOGAN H. ROOTS, JAMES HANDS and THOMAS BOLES, members elect from Arkansas. On motion the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the discussion on the TAX bill, the question being on Mr. VAN WYCK's amendment to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon. Mr. VAN WYCK spoke at length in support of his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK and others. Various amendments were suggested fixing the tax at sums ranging from twenty cents to one dollar per gallon, all of which were rejected. Mr. VAN WYCK's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 87, nays 37. Debate on the bill was continued until 5 o'clock when a recess till evening was taken. At the evening session, after a brief discussion of the bill, it was discovered that there was not a quorum present, and considerable time was lost drumming up the absentees. Several additional sections were disposed of when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Maine Democratic State Convention was held at Augusta yesterday. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Congress, favoring the taxation of Government bonds and the equal division of the proceeds of the tax between the States, and declaring it to be the duty of the Government to abide by its contracts, but disapproving of the payment of the Government indebtedness in gold, except where it is "so nominated in the bond."

About one hundred persons, who are supposed to have belonged to a fillibustering expedition intended to invade Mexico in the interests of SANTA ANNA, were arrested in New-Orleans on Monday. It is believed that other organizations are being formed there with the same object in view.

A terrific storm of hail, rain and wind visited what is known as the "Neck District," in Dorchester County, Maryland, on Sunday evening last. Trees were torn up by the roots, and the corn and wheat crops in several places were much injured.

Gen. CANBY has modified his recent orders so as to sanction the proclamation of Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, Governor elect of North Carolina, convening the Legislature of that State, and also authorized Gen. SCOTT, Governor elect of South Carolina, to issue a similar proclamation, the condition in both cases being that the proclamation shall not take effect until after the Omnibus bill becomes a law. Should the bill finally fail to become a law, the proclamations will be of no effect. The object in issuing them now is to notify members of the Legislatures, so that they may be ready to meet as soon as possible after the bill shall have become a law.

A brilliant meteor was seen at Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday last. It was first discovered in the South and West, and seemed traveling at an altitude of sixty degrees, and quite rapidly, northward and eastward. It resembled a ball of fire, and was of sufficient brilliancy to be noted distinctly in its travel, even at daylight and in remarkably clear weather. It passed over the lake with a hissing sound, like a shell in its flight, and exploded only a few feet above the water. The explosion was like that of a rocket, but the report was much louder, and the fire was seen to scatter in every direction, some balls flying nearly fifty feet and then disappearing.

The strike of the laborers employed at the Port Richmond coal wharves has ended, a statement of existing facts to the President of the Reading Railroad Company having obtained an advance to twenty-two and a half cents per hour. Up to the time of the strike the men had been paid at the rate of eighteen cents per hour, which they contended was not sufficient to support their families, even if engaged ten hours a day; and as they were employed only for a few hours at a time, they urged that they could not obtain even the necessaries of life.

Gen. CANBY has removed Mayor THEODORE STARK and six of the Aldermen of Columbia, S. C. Brevet Col. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, Captain Fifth Artillery, has been appointed Mayor, and three whites and three negroes have been appointed to supply the vacancies in the Board of Aldermen.

EX-GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, it is expected, will arrive home to-morrow or next day. He is steadily improving in health.

An explosion of gas in one of the smelting furnaces of the Swedes Iron Company, at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., caused the total destruction of the works by fire on Thursday night, 18th inst. The loss was $70,000.

Gov. HUMPHREY, of Mississippi, yesterday refused to yield his office to Gen. BIDDLE, and a file of soldiers was called in and took possession. Mr. HUMPHREYS has fitted up another office and still claims to be Governor of the State.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, the soldier who was to have been hanged on Friday next at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., for the murder of ELLEN HICKS, has been respited until Oct. 9, by Gov. FENTON, to enable His Excellency to inquire closely into the facts of the case.

The Mexican Congress brought its session to a close on the 30th ult. A report prevailed in Vera Cruz to the effect that Col. DOMINGUEZ, who was sent out to fight Indians, had been killed, and his troops, 700 in number, destroyed also. But two soldiers are known to have escaped.

A special meeting of the New-York Historical Society took place last evening for the purpose of hearing an address of Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, of East Greenwich, R. I., upon association in the prosecution of historical studies. The advantage of historical societies in collecting material for both students and historians was enlarged upon.

A meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College took place last evening in the college library. Interesting reports were read upon the progress of the Law School and the School of Mines.

The large stock of fireworks stored in the store No. 294 Broadway, and owned by LYON BROTHERS, suddenly exploded yesterday, destroying the stock, severely injuring the building, and instantly killing THEODORE LYON, aged 19 and a son of the proprietor. The explosion caused great excitement.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, three cases were disposed of, resulting in the acquittal of two prisoners, and the conviction of two others. One convict was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and another for a year longer.

The Board of Health met yesterday. The Sanitary Committee reported with reference to the means of rescue and resuscitation of apparently drowned persons, a number of valuable expedients. The points of danger were noted as being at the ferries and steamboat landings, and at the watersides where bathers congregate in greatest numbers, and it was proposed to enter at once upon the project. The order directing Mr. BONNER to fill up his lots on Sixth-avenue was rescinded upon demand.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon and heard thirty-two complaints against liquor dealers for violation of the law. Of this number there were: Adjourned, 11; dismissed, 3; revoked, 12; not revoked, 6. New licenses were granted to 190 individuals.

Mrs. ERNESTINE OAKES yesterday brought a suit against STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, to obtain the guardianship of her children, who were also the children of the late HENRY STEINWAY, Jr. The case is to be tried on Friday.

A suit was brought by WM. BACKER in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, against W. C. WREN, to compel the latter to transfer to him $150,000 worth of stock of the National Petroleum Gas-light Company's stock. Decision reserved.

The trial of The Mayor, &c., *vs.* WOOD was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court Special Term. The testimony has all been taken, and counsel will proceed to sum up on Friday next.

Cotton was quite dull, lower and irregular, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were rather more active, but quoted cheaper. A fair business was reported in Corn at less buoyant prices. Oats were in lively speculative demand at advanced figures. There was rather more call for Pork and Sugar, which were quoted stronger. Freights were somewhat brisker, but rates were lower.

The President's Vetoes—The Republican Party and the Constitution.

The appearance of another veto gives occasion for another series of newspaper assaults upon President JOHNSON. It cannot be denied that there is something whimsical in the pertinacity with which he goes on vetoing bill after bill, reciting the same reasons over and over again for the same act, utterly indifferent to the obvious fact that the veto will scarcely delay the enactment a single hour, and that its only effect will be to still further exasperate the sentiment of the country.

But after all there is another side to the matter. The President's action may be very useless and very ill-judged, but it indicates at all events the sincerity of his convictions on the subject, and his purpose to do what he deems *his* duty in the matter, whatever others may do in regard to theirs. And if the vetoes are useless as the Press asserts, they certainly cannot be more useless than the newspaper diatribes by which they are assailed. It may do no good for the President to repeat his belief so often that these bills are unconstitutional, but it can do just as little for the newspapers to repeat their assertions that his references to the Constitution are "mere demagoguery," and that all talk about that instrument is the "mouthing of partisans."

Some of our Republican journals, moreover, go a little too far in their eagerness to discredit all references to the Constitution in connection with the action of Congress. The Hartford *Post*, for example, in rebuking Mr. JOHNSON's Arkansas veto, says:

"This outcry about the Constitution is only the mouthing of partisans. The whole situation of this country, from the moment of the passage of the South Carolina act of secession, until every State shall be restored, has been and must be anomalous. The Constitution did not anticipate or provide for it. *The measures taken to quell the rebellion were extra-constitutional, and all the steps toward rehabilitation must be measurably so. Mr. Johnson knows it,* and his talk about the Constitution is *blatant demagoguery* and nothing more."

We should be sorry to think that the Republican Party at large concurs in this view. That party has never yet conceded that "the measures taken to quell the rebellion were extra constitutional." JAMES BUCHANAN took that ground and the Republican Party denounced him as utterly incompetent for his place, for doing so. The Southern rebels held the same doctrine; but the loyal nation scouted it and put down, by force of arms, their attempt to act upon it. The National Government asserted that the right of coercion was a constitutional right—and that the measures which it took to enforce it and to put down secession were *not* "extra constitutional." Nor does it affect the matter in the least to say that "the Constitution did not anticipate, nor provide for," the specific rebellion which occurred. It *did* provide for it, by providing for *all* rebellion. The Constitution, in express terms, provides that "this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, *shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*" It thus asserted its own supreme authority over and against the acts of any State, or any combination of States, by which that authority might be disputed or assailed; and it was under that clear and unmistakable provision that "the measures taken to quell the rebellion" were devised, enacted and put into execution. This was the ground held by the Republican Party throughout the war. That party never conceded for a moment that its measures to suppress the rebellion were unconstitutional or *extra*-constitutional. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor any Republican Governor or Legislature, nor any considerable portion of the Republican Party anywhere, ever held such ground or conceded it for a moment. On the contrary, they denounced it, and contended against it—they argued it down and they voted it down, whenever it was urged, (as it constantly was urged,) by the Copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South.

We should be sorry to see the party take that ground now,—even under the mistaken assumption that it is necessary to do so, in order to sustain the validity and propriety of the Reconstruction laws of Congress. Even if it were true that the *war* action of Congress is "extra-constitutional," that fact would in no way justify the inference that Congress might transcend or disregard the Constitution in its *peace* action. The former may have been right, and the latter wrong;—and the fact that the former was right, would in no degree affect the validity or propriety of the latter. That must stand or fall on its own merits. The war policy of the Government was vindicated by its results. The peace policy of Congress must meet, and abide by, the same test.

But the Republican Party cannot afford to surrender the constitutionality of the great act by which it crushed rebellion, for any purpose whatever. That act was the most sublime and conclusive argument in favor of our Constitution and our system of government which our history has yet afforded; to concede that the *war* was outside of, and beyond the powers vested in the Government by, the Constitution, would be to give up the strongest vindication ever yet afforded of the sufficiency for all emergencies of that fundamental law on which our institutions rest.

Gold Contracts.

It is not easy to understand the philosophy of the opposition to Mr. SHERMAN's bill legalizing contracts payable in gold, which, after passing the Senate, now sleeps in some corner of the House. An idea that it may in some manner interfere with the Legal-tender act is understood to be at the bottom of the opposition; but this only adds to the mystery.

The Legal-tender act might with great advantage have incorporated a permissive clause, doing all that this bill now proposes to do. There is nothing incompatible in the two plans. The legalizing of paper as the currency in which debts may be paid does not seem to necessarily entail the abrogation of contracts expressly payable in coin, and it is to be regretted that the Courts deemed it their duty to decide otherwise. The duty would have been avoided, and great loss and wrong prevented, had the act provided specially for gold contracts, which it might have done without detriment to its general purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN's bill covers a contingency, then, which ought to have been provided for long ago. It allows persons having transactions into which gold coin enters, to stipulate explicitly for payment according to the terms of the agreement. The contracting parties will be at liberty to make the bargain as to themselves may seem best, but the debtor will not be allowed to evade a condition of the contract by pleading the Legal tender act. We cannot see that any harm can come to anybody from such an amendment of the law. We believe, on the contrary, that it is due to common honesty, and that its enactment will contribute to the restoration of confidence, and also to the return of specie payments. It will familiarize us once more with the use of coin, and will supply a check upon the fluctuations which are inseparable from an inconvertible currency. And all this will be effected without injury to any man, debtor or creditor, and without impairing the proper operation of the law making paper money the ordinary legal tender of the country.

Johnson as the Democratic Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"Friends of the President here claim that he will receive the largest vote on the first ballot in the New-York Convention, and anticipate on the part of the President, within the next three or four days, *some official demonstrations which will secure him the nomination.* They claim that Mr. JOHNSON's gallant stand for the Constitution entitles him to the gratitude and favor of the Conservative Party, and that some bold stroke of policy is all that is needed to secure it. Hence they say that important events are near at hand."

To claim the nomination as an acknowledgment of Mr. JOHNSON's "gallant stand for the Constitution," is one thing—and to make "official demonstrations" for the purpose of securing it, is quite another. If the Democratic Party were at all influenced by the considerations they speak of—if their regard for the Constitution and for the President's views of it, were as sincere as it is voluble, they would make Mr. JOHNSON their candidate at once. He has sustained their views of public policy for the last two years with a degree of ability and vigor for which they can find no parallel among the members of their own party. Setting aside entirely the correctness of his opinions, and the motives upon which he has acted, it is certainly due to Mr. JOHNSON to confess, that he has maintained his position and defended the Democratic faith with wonderful power and tenacity of purpose. Not one of the three last Democratic Presidents can compare with him for a moment in these respects.

Mr. JOHNSON, speaking in a party sense, has no claim on the Democrats for a nomination. He left the party—or rather the party left him—when he took ground against secession in the Senate: and although he has fallen back and acted upon very many Democratic doctrines and political opinions since that time, he has never reënlisted in the party service. He has never surrendered the patronage of his office to the control of the party. He has never made its leaders his special advisers or allowed them to dictate either his policy or his action. He has been in the main independent of all outside dictation and advice; probably we have never had in this country before, a President who deferred to the opinions of others so little, and who had such unconquerable faith in his own, as Mr. JOHNSON. But without intending it as a party service, he has done more, by far, to keep alive the Democratic faith, and to present the Democratic doctrines strongly and clearly to the people, than any statesman of the Democratic Party, or than all of them put together. In the whole record of Congressional reports and speeches for the last three years, there is not a single speech or document that will compare, in intellectual force or in vigor and effectiveness of argument, with any of his principal veto messages.

But Presidents are not nominated for such services by the Democratic Party. What the party wants is *office;* and what they need to get office is *votes.* Mr. JOHNSON has not given them office to the extent of their desires, while he has had the power; nor have they faith that his name would give them the votes necessary to get office now. Hence they are not at all likely to put him in nomination. But upon all the grounds which used to be recognized as constituting a valid title, Mr. JOHNSON's claim on the Democratic Party is stronger than that of any other man who has been named in connection with the office. And we think it not at all unlikely that his name would be stronger with the people than three-fourths of those that are most loudly talked about.

Government Aid to Railroads.

Perhaps the most extraordinary assault yet made upon the Treasury of the United States is that of Mr. MARVIN, in the interest of a projected railroad through the wilderness of Northern New-York. There have been vaster schemes of plunder, as, for instance, that recently ventilated in behalf of the Kansas Union Pacific Railroad. But none that we can think of has come before Congress with such an utter absence, not simply of right, but of plausible pretence, as that which aims at the acquisition of more than two millions and a half of United States bonds for a railroad which it is proposed to build from Schenectady to the St. Lawrence. There are some projects for which help may be asked with a certain show of reason, even though compliance be inexpedient. Here, however, is a project for the helping of which no reason can be offered that would not be equally valid for the most reckless private speculation; a project having no claim upon the Treasury, or upon the time and attention of Congress.

The pretext is, that the road, when constructed, will be useful "for military and postal purposes." The same may be said of any other road. All roads are serviceable "for military and postal purposes" after they are built, and a road through the Wilderness might not be an exception, if there were mails to carry or troops to transport over that route. What then? Is every company which hopes to make the transport of mails and troops a part of its business, entitled, because of this expectation, to take the means of construction out of the National Treasury? That plea has been put forward with enormous effect in favor of Pacific Railroad schemes, and of other lines running through the unsettled, undeveloped national domain. Even in regard to these, the demand has been pushed a little too far, as the current exposure of Indian land frauds in Kansas sufficiently proves. It is preposterous, however, when associated with a local enterprise relating to a region which has fewer claims upon general consideration than almost any other that could be mentioned. A State measure of help would be bad enough. A national measure would be downright robbery.

In the present condition of the Treasury, moreover, the application cannot be too summarily rejected. The credit of the Government is already taxed to its utmost capacity, and no addition to the burden would be justifiable. Injudicious legislation or unwise financial management may necessitate a further issue of bonds, but it will be unfortunate, happen when or how it may. Certainly, no encouragement should be given to plans involving Government aid, however meritorious the work to be assisted, until the public credit is stronger than at present. A road from Schenectady to the St. Lawrence is not a work to be assisted at any time; and we hope that its Saratoga and Schenectady manipulators will be told so in terms that will prevent a renewal of their experiment.

Uncanceled Warehouse Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury continues to afford the most gratifying evidence of his intention to lop off abuses in the management of Custom House business.

It appears that with respect to goods sent to bonded warehouses, it has been the usage on taking out part of them to make a deposit of the estimated duties, and so on from time to time until the whole were withdrawn. Sometimes the amount thus deposited was short of the true amount, and in other cases it exceeded the actual duties. When the duties were short the accounting officers were very certain to require full payment, whereupon the warehouse bonds were canceled; but, in the opposite contingency the importer who had paid in excess was very certain not to be importuned with payment, but bonds outstanding since about 1861 remain uncanceled.

The Department at Washington on being informed of this supposed state of things, immediately sent Mr. LOBDELL, special agent of the Treasury, to investigate the matter, who found that it was substantially in the condition we have stated, and that by some means brokers would obtain information of these amounts owing to importers, and without mentioning the particular entries or the sum due, would offer their services to obtain what was due the importer at the Custom House on receiving one-half or some other proportion of the amount.

Mr. MCCULLOCH, on receiving this report, immediately directed, as we are credibly informed, that with respect to *current* transactions, on the final withdrawal of such goods and the liquidation of the entry, the bonds be canceled. That if a balance be found due the importer, he is to be immediately notified, and if a balance is to be found due the United States, an amended entry is to be made out at once and the usual means taken to collect the same; and then in respect to *past* transactions and "the alleged abuses arising from sale or use of information derived from the Custom House books, papers and clerks, and as a matter of justice between the United States and importers," instructions were given to the Collector to assign at least two additional competent and experienced liquidating clerks to the business of examining and closing up the warehouse entries and accounts from 3d March, 1861, down to the date of the bonds which shall be expiring by the lapse of three years from the date of the importation of the merchandise described in the entries, and that an additional clerk be assigned by the Naval Officer to the like business, and "both yourself and the Naval Officer are hereby directed to see to it that an immediate and continued examination and closing up of the warehouse bond account be commenced at and from the time the Tariff act, approved March 2, 1861, went into effect, and that such examination proceed in regular order, and that all balances found due the United States by examination and liquidation in the two offices be collected, and that importers and merchants be promptly notified of amounts in like manner found due them, and that application for the refunding of balances due on matured bonds be taken up only in their regular consecutive order of examination, commencing in March, 1861." Importers are to be assured "that they are to receive all amounts found due them without the necessity of the employment of speculative brokers and claim agents, or the payment of excessive commissions."

The commercial community have much reason to be satisfied with the spirit thus manifested by Mr. MCCULLOCH, and we trust if any like abuses are known to merchants, they will seek like redress from the Department.

MINOR TOPICS.

Nothing more unfortunate for the interests of the City and the welfare of the laboring classes could have occurred than the eight-hour strike of the bricklayers. The work of building which was in active progress is at a stand still; and if the bricklayers persist in their demands other trades relating to this one will necessarily soon be affected, and many thousand men will be thrown out of employment, beside the three thousand now on strike. Such a derangement of industry, at this time of the year and under the existing condition of affairs, will soon show its damaging effects upon all who are concerned. We do not believe that the reason of the bricklayers can sustain their present demands, or justify the way in which they are attempting to coerce their employers.

The most detestable day of the year—the Fourth of July—is near at hand. People are accustomed, on its recurrence, to be driven almost out of their wits by explosions of firecrackers, pistols, guns, cannon and every sort of thing that will make an ear-splitting noise. We are pleased to see that Mr. KENNEDY has warned the boys, big and little, that the ordinance will be enforced which provides that "no person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, fowling-piece or other firearms in the City of New-York," and which prohibits, in like manner, the sale or use of dangerous fireworks, such as "snakes," "chasers," "double-headers," or any other fireworks, by whatever name, composed of the same material as those named. He says that the penalties provided for violating the ordinance are severe, and designed to be exemplary, and he directs the Police Captains to enforce it so as to protect life and limb and preserve the public peace, by giving instructions to members of each command for the prompt arrest of every offender.

It is said to be a favorite idea with some members of Congress, that they must not adjourn until the Southern reconstructed States are admitted to the Union, and their members to Congress. But unless there is some better reason than this for sitting, Congress may adjourn at once. The actual admission of members has nothing to do with reconstruction. If the State complies with the law, her members become entitled to their seats whenever they may present themselves, nor can a failure to take seats now affect their voting in the Presidential election.

Is Mr. HENDRICKS, after all, the coming man of the Democracy? If so, it would appear to be in consequence of his being, like THEMISTOCLES, everybody's second choice—the man whom each Presidential candidate prefers next after himself. It may be confidently alleged that there is at least one man in the party whose main hope is that the first ballot will result in "no choice"—at least, according to present tokens. As if aware that a certain contingency might require his services as standard-bearer, Mr. HENDRICKS is credited with getting up his Senatorial record with assiduity and address, touching up a little here, filling out a little there, doing some little neglected things, and toning down some obtrusive things—in short, preparing to present the aspect, on an emergency, of a perfectly unobjectionable candidate, *if* more prominent ones prove objectionable.

Congress is asked by a memorial from New-York Insurance Companies to declare that a state of war between foreign powers is at an end, so far as the United States are concerned, when hostilities have ceased for one year. We trust a section will be added making provision for peace at some time or other, in case of civil war. Let us understand that when there has been nothing like fighting for three, or thirty, years, peace shall be presumed to have been restored.

We are promised a treat from Washington. The telegraph says that "THAD. STEVENS will make a speech denouncing the President, when he presents his new article of impeachment." We felt sure all along that Mr. STEVENS would give us something fresh and original before the session ends.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that "the last man spoken of for Internal Revenue Commissioner is Mr. TRACY, District-Attorney of New-York." He adds that "he would make a good officer, and therefore is not likely to be appointed." One thing is very certain: if the "whisky ring" has anything like the influence it is said to have in this matter Mr. TRACY will not get the appointment. He is not so strong in the affections of that large and powerful fraternity as his enemies might wish.

Mr. BANKS has given notice that he will "ask the House to consider the treaty for the purchase of Russian America" as soon as the TAX bill is disposed of. As our troops have taken entire possession of the Territory, as they have dispossessed the Russians and sent them packing, as new military posts are established from time to time on the coasts, as emigrants from California and elsewhere are flocking thither on the strength of the Senate's ratification of the treaty, we should judge that it is about time for the House to consider the matter, and make up its mind to pay the bill.

The trial trip of the *Little Western*, a cockle-shell lifeboat, on Lake Michigan, on Sunday afternoon, resulted disastrously. Capt. GARNETT, the person who sailed her, and a venturesome reporter who took the chances of the experiment with him, were both drowned. This untoward incident is invested with more than ordinary interest from the fact that the life boat was built, after a new model, expressly to cross the Atlantic, and had obtained a wide notoriety in the West on account of the intention of her constructors. The fatal result of the experimental trip ought to deter the parties interested in the boat from attempting to make the Atlantic voyage; but if they shall still persist in their original foolhardiness, we trust their friends, if they have any, will interpose to prevent their departure. We have had enough of mad enterprises, such as this, during the past year or two, and hereafter those who propose to engage in absurdity of this sort should be looked upon as about to make away with themselves, and be subjected to the restraints which are usually imposed upon persons whose minds are not sufficiently balanced for them to take proper care of themselves.

The Paraguayan "situation" is changed. Having been told for a twelvemonth that all of the countries engaged in the war were thoroughly exhausted, and drained dry of men and money, we are now assured that new resources have been raised wherewith LOPEZ may "prolong the war indefinitely." After all, this is possible, since the figures show that in the sanguinary war along the La Plata, fewer men in proportion to the arms-bearing population of the combatants have been employed thus far, than in our own war "on the Potomac." Brazil, with a population of ten millions, has less than 60,000 men, according to our correspondent, at the front; the Argentine Republic, with a million, has but 10,000; Uruguay, with a third of a million, but 4,000. A total population of over eleven millions is represented by only about 70,000 soldiers; and even Paraguay has but about the same number, with her population of about a million. Taking the whole population of North and South during the war, it will be seen that even Paraguay has not furnished so many men proportionally as the rival populations in our civil war; and as for the allies, they have not approached our figures.

Mr. CONNESS seems to be incensed at Mr. SUMNER for succeeding in postponing in the Senate, hitherto, Mr. BANKS' bill for protecting the rights of naturalized citizens. We should think, however, that Mr. BANKS himself would be most "wroth" at the delay. The latter gentleman vividly portrayed the necessity of an instant passage of this bill, in order to influence the action of Great Britain. Meanwhile, Great Britain is so rapidly drifting voluntarily to the position we desire her to assume, that there will soon be little left for her to do. Unless that bill is rushed through before long, the wind (and there was a good deal of it) will be wholly taken out of its sails.

We hope the nomination of Mr. EVARTS to be Attorney-General will be confirmed by the Senate. It is not easy to say why it should not. He is eminent as a lawyer, and has every qualification, personal and professional, for the place. Pohtically his views are probably more nearly those of the Republican Senate than those of any other man at all likely to be named. His defence of the President on impeachment was a professional matter, and ought not to weigh in the least against him. The appointment is creditable to the President as his confirmation would be to the Senate.

It seems the Southern people have one reason for urging Judge CHASE's nomination which Northern Democrats have not yet heard of. The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who is quite apt to hit on something quite new, says it is perfectly well understood *here* that if CHASE is nominated Gen. GRANT will, some time in the month of August, withdraw, leaving the field entirely open for the Judge. That would be an excellent arrangement for some of the parties. It would save a great deal of money to the two parties, and a great deal of worry and bad temper to the whole country. But what would become of the professional politicians on all sides? It would be *famine* year for them. We think it won't take effect, CHASE will not be nominated, and even if he should be GRANT will not withdraw.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ has been uttering some excellent sentiments about political corruption. He warned the Republican Party that it must make an effort to raise the standard of political morals within its ranks. It is (said he) a question of existence. "The Republican Party cannot thrive in a tainted atmosphere. Its members are volunteers who will not follow the command of their leaders with slavish obedience. The masses of the Republican Party are now, as they always were, governed by strong moral impulses. They honestly want to do right. They will rather abandon the party than by a blind support encourage it to go wrong. The Republican Party, therefore, can neither do wrong, nor with culpable indulgence permit wrong to be done with impunity." We commend these excellent ideas to the Republican majority in Congress, who claim to be anxious for the election of Gen. GRANT.

Our Georgia correspondent says that nobody in the South "looks forward to the possibility of depriving the negroes of the right to vote, and restoring the supremacy of the whites by the total exclusion of the blacks from political privileges." We hope the South will settle down to this view of the case. If it do, we shall be saved a world of excitement, trouble and animosity in the future.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mme. RISTORI appeared last evening as *Medea*, in LEGOUVE's tragedy, and in the third act of SCHILLER's "Mary Stuart" recited the language of all the characters, in the celebrated scene of the meeting between the two Queens in Fotheringay Park. Her attire was a robe of plain black satin, (*costume de ville*—as the programmes stated,) but, as far as variation of gesture and attitude might distinguish one character from another, the different representations were effected; but Mme. RISTORI's voice is susceptible of very little variation of tone, and hence there was less completeness about each personation than was desirable. As a recital full of interesting emphasis the performance had its merit. Mme. RISTORI was rapturously recalled at its conclusion. The audience, though by no means excessive in numbers, was entirely so in applause. To-night the private entertainment takes place at this theatre, in which Mme. RISTORI and her two children are to take part. A farewell *matinée*, to take place on Friday at one o'clock, has been added to the final performances already announced, and at this "Elizabeth" is to be played, and this *will be* Mme. RISTORI's last appearance in America.

Musical.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

We have fallen so genially into the way of Summer concerts, that we must naturally take to Summer Night's Festivals. In Germany the two things go together very happily, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS—who is severe—as we know from his Saturday matinées—thinks they may "go" here. We are of his opinion, and hope to-night to meet an intelligent, sociable and well-conducted crowd. We say at all events, perfectly satisfied that no other "crowd" will be permitted in Central Park Garden. The programme will be found elsewhere, and it will be seen that Mr. THOMAS brings to this occasion not only his own orchestra, but an additional band.

VASSAR COLLEGH

Sudden Death of Matthew Vassar, Founder of the Institution, While Reading the Annual Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

Mr. MATTHEW VASSAR, founder of the Vassar Female College, died suddenly at that institution today. Deceased was sitting at a table in the library, delivering an address before the Trustees, as was his custom on the occasion of their annual meeting, and after having read for about ten minutes, in a low tone of voice, and apparently with very little effort he suddenly sank back in his chair and expired within five minutes. He was unconscious and speechless from the first moment of the attack, and it is the impression of those who knew him intimately that heart disease was the cause of his death. He had lately sustained three shocks of paralysis. The Board of Trustees immediately adjourned and medical attendance was promptly called in, but before the physician arrived Mr. VASSAR had ceased to breathe. Deceased was in his 77th year. He leaves no family, having buried his wife some six years since and having always been childless. He was born in Norfolk County, England, and came to this country with his parents when he was but four years of age. The Vassars explored the country about Poughkeepsie, and finally purchased a farm containing about 150 acres, in the valley of the Wappingers Creek, three miles eastward of this town. MATTHEW's first place of residence in Poughkeepsie was at the junction of Main and Church streets. When a boy his father apprenticed him for seven years to a tanner. The business was distasteful to him, and he resolved to quit it. In 1806, with a cash capital of seventy-five cents, he left Poughkeepsie to seek his fortune. After some years of varied success he returned to this place and began the business of a brewer, in which he was engaged for more than half a century, and by means of which he amassed a large fortune, dedicating one half of it to the work of educating women. The College was built at a cost of half a million dollars, and since its erection its founder appropriated an additional quarter of a million toward carrying out his plans. In his will he made provision for increasing the facilities for education in all its branches. He has made the College a residuary legation, and has not forgotten the friends of his family and institutions of charity. The event of his death cast a deep impressive gloom over the professors, teachers, and students of the college. The body was taken into the drawing room, when it was viewed by the inmates of the institution and others who were present. It is a singular circumstance, that at the time of his death, he was attired in an entirely new suit, funeral black, which was not removed, and he will be buried in it in accordance with the wishes of his family. The trustees have made arrangements to have the funeral take place at the Baptist Church, Lafayette-place, Friday. This church he built with his own money, twenty-five years ago. To-night Dr. ANDERSON delivered an appropriate address in the chapel of the College. To-morrow the regular Commencement exercises will take place, on which occasion Hon. WM. KELLY will deliver an address setting forth the high worth and noble character of the lamented deceased. During the day the recention room of the College has been filled with relatives and friends of the pupils, and arrangements have been made for an unusually large number of visitors to-morrow.

A Hoax.

The dispatch from Hudson published yesterday stating that the steamer *Mary Powell* ran into and sank the schooner *Matthew Vassar* and that the Captain's son was drowned, proves to be simply a falsehood. The agent of the line and the officers of the steamer declare that nothing of the sort occurred. It is not easy to imagine a decent motive for so heartless a hoax.

Personal.

Mr. J. J. REFORD, a gentleman well known in art circles, and especially so in the manlier form which finds its expression in the Lane, the Park and the Course, leaves for Europe to-day in the steamship *Australasian*. He was the honored guest of a charming farewell party at the Union League Club on Monday evening, where good feeling prevailed, and poetry bade farewell to him in words which we hope may soon, on his return, be repeated to us. Mr. REFORD is a gentleman, who, unquestionably, has done much for our frank ideas of sport. With wide and general experience he has been able to teach us many things which we did not know before, and we are sure that his return from Europe—whither we he must fly

TELEGRAMS.

Reception and Installation of the New Prince of Servia.

Appointment of New Bishops by the Consistory at Rome.

Reported Destruction of Seven Hundred Soldiers by Indians in Mexico.

SERVIA.

Reception of the New Prince of Servia at Belgrade.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, June 23.

MILAN IV., the new Prince of Servia, has arrived in this city from Paris. He is accompanied by the Councillor RISTICH and by his tutor. The Prince is received with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes of people. He was met at the gates of the city by the principal officers of the Principality, and conducted to the Cathedral amid the acclamations of the multitude who lined the streets.

At the conclusion of the grand and imposing ceremonies at the church, the Prince was escorted to the Palace, where he is now installed.

ALEXANDER KARA GEORGEWICH indignantly repels certain insinuations which have been circulating against him, and denies that he had any connection with or knowledge of the plot for the assassination of the late Prince MICHAEL.

ITALY.

New Bishop Appointed by the Consistory at Rome—Allocution by the Pope.

ROME, Tuesday, June 23.

A Consistory was held yesterday, at which many new Bishops were appointed.

The Holy Father delivered two separate allocutions in the Consistory; one concerning the Papal Bull calling a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other on the present state of religion in the Empire of Austria.

Menotti Garibaldi Reported to be Raising Volunteers.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 23.

La Liberte (newspaper) publishes a report that MENOTTI GARIBALDI is raising a body of volunteers to make another attack on Rome.

At a public banquet in Civita Vecchia, Gen. DUMONT, commandant of the French forces in the Pontifical States, in a speech declared that France would never abandon the Holy Father.

GREAT BRITAIN.

George Francis Train Again Arrested and Imprisoned.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has again been arrested, and was to-day brought before the Court of Bankruptcy in Basinghall-street. He vehemently protested against his arrest, declared that it proceeded from political motives, and appealed to the United States army and navy for protection. He was cheered by the spectators, and after a brief examination, remanded to prison by the Judge.

The Scotch Reform Bill Passed by the House of Parliament.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23.

In the House of Lords this evening the Scotch Reform bill was passed to a second reading.

In the House of Commons to-night the bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government was referred to a committee.

GERMANY.

Mr. Bancroft to Participate in the Celebration of the Reformation.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 23.

It is reported that the American Minister, Mr. BANCROFT, has signified his intention of being present in Worms, at the celebration of the Reformation and the unveiling of the statue of LUTHER.

Destruction by Fire of Cotton and Tobacco Warehouses at Bremen.

BREMEN, Tuesday, June 23.

An extensive fire broke out here yesterday and destroyed the warehouses of FRITZEBOYS, BOETHING & SON. The buildings contained heavy stocks of cotton and tobacco, little of which was saved. The fire originated among some cotton samples. The amount of the loss and insurance has not yet been ascertained.

SPAIN.

Address of Senor Rubi.

MADRID, Tuesday, June 23.

Señor RUBI, on taking possession of the Ministry of the Colonies, made an address to his subordinates, in which he urged them to devote all their energies to the promotion of the commerce and prosperity of the Colonies of Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Proposed Mediation of the United States Between Spain, Peru and Chili.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that the news of the proposed mediation of the United States in the questions at issue between Spain and Peru and Chili is generally accepted in official circles as a practical termination of the war.

The latest advices from South America report that the Spanish Pacific Squadron, Admiral NUNEZ, had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

MEXICO.

Closing of the Mexican Congress—Destruction of Col. Dominguez and His Troops by Indians.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, June 23.

Brownsville papers have overland accounts from Mexico to the 19th inst.

The Mexican Congress closed its session on the 31st ult. President JUAREZ delivered an address. He said the establishment of colonies upon the northern frontiers was an efficacious method of protecting them against Indian invasion, by increasing and securing the well-being of those States by secretion of population and the development of their elements of wealth.

Le Progres, of Vera Cruz, says Col. DOMINGUEZ, who left Campeachy with seven hundred men to fight the Indians, was killed and his army destroyed. Up to the 16th ult. only two soldiers were known to be saved.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* denies the truth of the statement that fraud, corruption and disorder have attended the installation of the new Collector of Customs at Brownsville.

The Mississippi Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, June 23.

The election in North Mississippi is progressing quietly as far as heard from. Every town on the Central Railroad, from Canton up, gives large Democratic majorities, except Durant. Water Valley gives 475 against the Constitution and 7 for it; Vaiden gives 300 against and 25 for; Springdale 200 against and none for.

HAVANA.

Ex-Mayor Monroe Prevented from Loading and Unloading Vessels in the Harbor.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 23.

Ex-Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, who arrived here lately with a number of men to carry on the business of loading and unloading vessels in this harbor, has been prevented from engaging in such occupation on account of the severity of the Spanish laws, which permit only the discharged seamen of the navy to act as stevedores.

Freights are improving and prices are tending upward. Exchange on London, 10¼@11 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, 29¼ ₱ cent. discount.

A Fight with Escaped Prisoners—St. John's Day in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

COBLEIGH (the incendiary) and STEWART, the two prisoners who escaped from the jail in this city about a week ago, were overtaken at Amherst last night and the latter secured. COBLEIGH knocked the officer down with a club and succeeded in eluding capture. A large force is in pursuit.

Great preparations are being made for the Masonic celebration of St. John's Day in this city to-morrow. A procession of all the Masons through the principal streets; an oration by Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER, of Boston; a poem by "Mrs. Partington," (Mr. SHILLABER;) a review of the Knights Templar, and a banquet and ball in the City Hall, comprise the programme of the festivities. The day will be observed as a general holiday.

Removal of Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, by a Squad of Soldiers.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 23.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, Gen. BIDDLE, commander of this post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office. Gov. HUMPHREYS refused to vacate. Gen. BIDDLE asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession. Gov. HUMPHREYS replied that he would. Gen. BIDDLE then brought in a squad of soldiers and took possession of the office.

Gov. HUMPHREYS has fitted up another room for an office, and claims to be Governor of Mississippi.

The election commenced yestdrday for the ratification of the proposed Constitution. Thirty-nine precincts heard from give a Democratic majority of over 2,000. The Radicals carried ten of the thirty-nine precincts. The Radicals have the American flag printed on the back of their tickets.

Indian Outrages Near Fort Benton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 23.

The steamer *Octavia*, from Fort Benton, brings later advices from the Upper Missouri River. From the mouth of the Yellow Stone River to Benton the Indians are very hostile. They had killed many wood-choppers and burned nearly all the wood along the river banks. At the mouth of the Milk River, the *Octavia* rescued three wood-choppers from the party. The Indians had attacked their party, and killed three of their number. Several of the Indians were killed. At the mouth of the Miarias a warlike party of the Sioux met with a large lot of fine horses. They said they intended to steal all the horses in the country and kill all the wood-choppers, burn all the woodpiles, and thus keep all the boats away. The upper river is in fine navigable condition, and all the boats are getting along nicely.

Business in Montana was good, and the mines were yielding largely.

Arrest in New-Orleans of Mexican Filibusters—More of Santa Anna's Schemes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 23.

About 100 arrests were made yesterday by the United States Marshal of parties suspected of belonging to a filibustering expedition to Mexico in the interest of SANTA ANNA. There is considerable activity among the United States officers on account of this and other similar expeditions. It is reported that a motley crowd of about fifty of those arrested were found in one gang.

Three of the newly-elected Assistant Aldermen having failed to qualify, Gen. BUCHANAN yesterday filled their places by appointment. Both Boards are now full and will meet to-night.

Kentucky Bonds—Congressmen Renominated in Ohio—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 23.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, left for New-York to-day, for the purpose of concluding arrangements for redeeming $740,000 Kentucky State bonds issued many years ago for public improvements.

Hon. W. LAWRENCE was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Fourth Ohio District, held at Urbana to-day.

Dr. CHARLES F. THORNTON, a grandson of Gen. HARRISON, Ex-President, committed suicide at Cleves, a few miles from Cincinnati, by cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the heart with a penknife. THORNTON made an attempt to take his life some weeks ago, but was prevented by the interposition of his friends.

The Reported Collision on the Hudson Denied.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, June 23.

There is no truth whatever in the press dispatch of last night purporting to give the particulars of a collision between the *Mary Powell* and a schooner on the Hudson, and the drowning of a boy. The whole story is a sham. Newspaper men are cautioned against a resident of Newburg, who, for several years past, has been the author of imaginary collisions and disasters on the Hudson, creating great anxiety. He is thought to be partially insane.

Free Masonry Ceremonies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 23.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of the E. M. P. of Memphis, being the grand body of the United States of this ancient rite of Masonry, held its annual meeting in this city to-day, C. C. BURT of the ninety-sixth degree, Grand Master, presiding. GARRY D. NOBLE, of Detroit, was elected Deputy Grand Master. The utmost harmony prevailed. Reports were received which show the institution to be in the most prosperous and flourishing condition.

Arrival of the Peruvian and St. George.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, June 23.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry, was inward bound at 1:25 o'clock this morning. She has 58 cabin and 520 steerage passengers.

The steamship *St. George*, from Glasgow, was inward bound at 6:30 o'clock this morning. She has 1 cabin and 358 steerage passengers.

A Woman in Cleveland Convicted of Murdering Her Brother.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, June 23.

The jury in the case of Mrs. VICTOR, on trial for poisoning her brother, WILLIAM PARSNET, with arsenic in February, 1867, to-day rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

Fatal Accident at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

MICHAEL BAES, about 40 years of age, was thrown from a wagon in Millbury yesterday, by a frightened horse, and a large foundry ladle weighing 550 pounds fell from the wagon upon him, inflicting injuries from which he died this morning.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 23.

The Democratic Congressional nominations made to-day, as far as completed, stand as follows: First District, SAMUEL RANDALL; Second District, THOMAS B. FLORENCE; Third District, JOHN MONTGOMERY; Fourth District, JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

Tried for Murder, and Acquitted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, June 23.

B. H. PAYNE, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court of Nashville for the murder of M. S. ALLEN, the seducer of his wife, was to-day acquitted. The cause occupied the Court one week. The jury was but a short time in agreeing upon the verdict.

The Maine Democratic State Convention—Conservative Soldiers and Sailors.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 23.

The Maine Democratic State Convention was held here to-day. Eight hundred and seventy-four delegates were present, and it was the largest Democratic State Convention ever held in this State.

Hon. M. S. LITTLEFIELD was chosen President of the Convention, and Judge RICE, of Augusta, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. R. D. RICE, S. D. ANDERSON, J. C. MADIGAN and DAVID R. HASTINGS were elected delegates at large to the National Convention to be held at New-York, by acclamation, with the following alternates, namely: Messrs. E. C. BRIGG, F. HAINES, GEO. B. BURNS and OLIVER MOSES. Messrs. JOHN WARE and PHILIP EASTMAN were elected Presidential Electors at large.

Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor.

The Convention was addressed by Gens. S. J. ANDERSON and C. W. ROBERTS, and Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY.

Judge RICE reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while the Constitution was ordained to provide for the common defence and to secure the blessings of liberty to all, the present Congress has excluded a large number of States from the Union, and deprived their citizens of all their political and civil rights.

That the time had come for all to band against the Jacobins.

That the right of the Government to tax the national bonds is clear, and ought to be exercised by collecting a tax on the coupons.

That the proceeds of such tax should be distributed among all of the States equitably.

That it is the duty of the Government to abide by the terms of all its contracts, and it should not impose oppressive burdens upon the people to pay bonds in gold, except such as are by their terms made so payable.

That the men who fought for the Union are entitled to the same currency as the bondholders.

Thanks are returned to the soldiers and sailors, and the nomination of EDEN F. PILLSBURY for Governor of Maine is indorsed.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention entered the hall and participated in the proceedings.

The Convention of Conservative Soldiers and Sailors, held here to-day, elected Gen. C. W. ROBERTS, President. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Republican Party, and declaring that they will support the Conservative Party.

At the Convention of the Third Congressional District of Maine, held to-day, JAMES A. CREIGHTON, of KNOX, and ISAAC REED, of Lincoln, were elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and Mr. E. WILDER FARLEY was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress.

The Louisville Board of Trade—River and Harbor Improvements.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 23.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Louisville Board of Trade to-day:

Whereas, The General Government, during the present session of Congress, through the Committee on Appropriations, reported in favor of granting certain sums for river and harbor improvements, including specific amounts for removing the rapids of the Mississippi River, and toward completion of the work of enlarging the Louisville and Portland Canal; therefore, it is

Resolved by the Louisville Board of Trade, That we urgently request our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to carry out the object of the Committee on Appropriations of the contemplated river and harbor improvements, and especially the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

St. John's Day in Springfield.—Attempted Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

JOSEPH FERRY, of Chicago, was arrested today for an incendiary attempt to burn a dwelling-house, in this city, last night, because a young lady, one of the occupants of the house, had refused his company, and attempted to commit suicide in his cell by taking laudanum.

Dodworth's and Gilmore's bands, the Demolay Encampment, of Boston, and the Apollo Commandery, of Troy, Knights Templar, arrived to-day, to take part in the celebration to-morrow.

Trotting at Rensselaer Park.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 23.

The first meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association was held to-day. The track was heavy from the fresh rains, and the attendance was moderate. The first race was for a purse of $300 for all horses that never trotted better than 2:45, best three in five, to harness. *Gen. Sherman* received $200 as the first horse, under protest; bay mare *Ella*, of New-York, $200, as second. The second race was postponed until to-morrow, owing to the night coming on.

Georgia Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 23.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Fifth Congressional District, held here to-day, P. J. CARLTON, of Camden, and J. C. TALBOT, were elected to attend the Democratic Convention, to be held in New-York, on the 4th of July. This is a triumph of the Pendleton wing.

College Base-Ball Match at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

The base-ball match to-day at Cambridge, between the Harvard University Club and the Nassau Club, of Princeton College, New-Jersey, resulted in the victory of the Harvard Club by a score of 17 to 16. There was a great crowd of spectators.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

Chief State Constable JONES has issued orders to his subordinates to rigidly enforce the law against unlicensed liquor sellers from this date.

Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 23.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for the 24th inst.: Nos. 202, 21¾, 25, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226.

Death of Heber Kimball, One of the Mormon Saints.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 23.

HEBER KIMBALL, the second President of the Mormon Church, died at Salt Lake yesterday.

Funeral of Ex-Senator McDougall in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian, May 25.

The mortal remains of Hon. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL were deposited yesterday afternoon in the family vault at Lone Mountain Cemetery, and within a few hundred yards of where lie entombed the bodies of his Senatorial predecessors, BRODERICK and BAKER. The obsequies were conducted by the Masonic Fraternity. At 1 o'clock the corpse was removed from Masonic Hall and placed in a hearse, attached to which were four gray horses clad in mourning robes. A very long procession followed the remains to Grace Church. The pall-bearers on the part of the citizens were Hons. Lawrence Sawyer, O. C. Pratt, E. H. Dwinelle, E. W. McGlynn, Thomson Campbell, Samuel Purdy, J. W. McCorkle, Gregory Yale, John J. Williams, S. H. Brady, John Nugent, and Gen. William T. Wallace.

The centre pews of the church were reserved for the intimate friends of the deceased, pall-bearers and fellow-Masons. The side slips were fully occupied by the time the cortege reached the church. It was met at the front entrance on Stockton-street by the Rector, Rev. JAMES BUSH, and Assistant Pastor, Rev. Mr. EASTON. The clergymen, preceding the coffin, walked up the broad aisle, the Rector reading the Scriptural selections for the burial of the dead.

The Assistant Pastor next read the fifteenth chapter of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, after which Mrs. LIZZIE NORTHRUP sang with thrilling effect the beautiful lines commencing: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." No sermon was preached. The solemn service closed by reading a prayer and benediction. A large number of those present, besides pall-bearers and Masons, accompanied the remains to their final resting place, among whom we noticed the Governor and several distinguished personages from the interior of the State.

At the tomb the imposing ritual of the Masonic fraternity was pronounced, and all that is mortal of one of the ablest and most gifted of California's statesmen now sleeps in the bosom of the State he loved so well.

The Providence *Journal* does not regard with favor the irrepealable clauses in the new Constitutions of the rebel States. It says: "These Constitutions arising in the disturbed state of the country must almost of necessity partake of the differences which so widely prevail in those States. If this is true, these antagonistic elements may develop opposition to these Constitutions, and finally these irrepealable provisions in these local Constitutions may have to give way to superior force. This result once arrived at in the States, will serve as a precedent for the party in Congress hostile to equal representation in the Federal Senate to attack the compromises of the Federal Constitution. The smaller States have a large interest staked upon this question, and it is for them to see that the foundation is not now laid for the overthrow of their rights under the Federal Constitution."

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool on June 13 and Queenstown June 14, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later advices than were at hand by the *Holsatia*.

Sir JAMES BROOK, Rajah of Sarawak, is dead.

The Queen of England was to leave Balmoral June 16, and to return at once to Windsor Castle.

On June 12 the statue to the memory of the late Mr. COBDEN was lifted to its pedestal on the site granted by the Vestry of St. Pancras, at the entrance to Camden-town. It stands nearly nine feet in height, upon a pedestal of some fifteen or sixteen feet, and has been cut out of a solid block of fine Sicilian marble of seven tons. The figure itself weighs nearly three tons.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that bull-fights are to be held in that town in the course of the present month, in the circus of the Boulevard François I., and that some of the best banderilleros and picadores of Spain have been engaged. Twelve bulls have been procured.

The case of the United States against MM. ARMAN, ERLANGER and others was to be commenced in the Civil Court of the Seine, First Chamber, without delay. MM. BERRYER and HENRY MOREAU represent the United States.

The Italian journals announce the arrival of JOSEPH MAZZINI at Lugano (Ticino). He is said to be quite recovered from the indisposition which detained him in London for some time.

A dispatch from Belgrade, dated June 12, says: "The assassins of Prince MICHAEL are in custody, and have already been subjected to examination. Several other arrests have been made, the country people having brought in suspicious persons. Public tranquility has been nowhere disturbed. The representatives of foreign Powers have had frequent conferences with the Provisional Government. The body of Prince MICHAEL, terribly mutilated, will be embalmed to-day, and it is thought probable the funeral will be solemnized the day after to-morrow. The diplomatic body, headed by the English Consul-General, proceeded to-day to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to express to the Provisional Government the deep commiseration they felt at the death of Prince MICHAEL. The Marinovich thanked them for their sympathy. The Princess JULIE, the widow of the late Prince, is expected to arrive here from Vienna."

A scientific expedition is being organized in Sweden, for the purpose of exploring the Island of Spitzbergen. Dr. ERIC DE NORDENSKIOLD is directing the preparations, and it is expected that the ship will sail from Gottenburgh for her destination at or about the end of the present month.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

Majority Report of the Papal Commissioners on Ritual.

The second (majority) report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the rubrics, orders and directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship has been issued, accompanied by a Blue-book of 686 pages, giving the evidence taken before the Commissioners. The report is as follows:

1. Since we made our first report to your Majesty in relation to the vestments worn by the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland at the time of their ministration, we have proceeded to consider the other part of the subject pointed out in your Majesty's Commission as the most pressing.

2. The use of lighted candles in celebrating the Holy Communion, when they are not needed for the purpose of giving light, and the use of incense in the public services of the Church, are the matters connected with this part of the subject to which our attention has been mainly directed.

3. We have taken evidence and have availed ourselves of the information furnished by the arguments in the recent suits before the Court of Arches of MARTIN *vs.* MACKONOCHIE and PLAMANK *vs.* SIMPSON, both in respect of light used at the celebration of the Holy Communion, and also in respect of the use of incense as part of the public services of the Church.

4. The use of lighted candles at the celebration of the Holy Communion has been introduced into certain churches within a period of about the last 25 years. It is true that there have been candlesticks with candles on the Lord's Table during a long period in many cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, and also in the chapels of some colleges, and of some royal and Episcopal residences, but the instances that have been adduced to prove that candles have been lighted, as accessories to the Holy Communion, are few and much contested.

5. With regard to parish churches, whatever evidence there may be as to candlesticks with candles being on the Lord's Table, no sufficient evidence has been adduced before us to prove that at any time during the last three centuries lighted candles have been used in any of these churches as accessories to the celebration of the Holy Communion until within about the last twenty-five years.

6. The use of incense in the public services of the Church during the present century is very recent, and the instances of its introduction are very rare; and, so far as we have any evidence before us, it is at variance with the Church's usage for 300 years.

7. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the principles which guided us in our first report, we are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the Church all variations from established usage in respect of lighted candles and of incense.

8. With regard, then, to lights and incense, as well as vestments, we think that a speedy and inexpensive remedy should be provided for parishioners aggrieved by their introduction; and the remedy which we recommend is the following: First, that whensoever it shall be found necessary that order be taken concerning the same, the usage of the Church of England and Ireland as above stated to have prevailed for the last 300 years shall be deemed to be the rule of the Church, in respect of vestments, lights and incense; and, secondly, that parishioners may make formal application to the Bishop *in camerâ*, and the Bishop on such application shall be bound to inquire into the matter of the complaint, and if it shall thereby appear that there has been a variation from established usage, by the introduction of vestments, lights, or incense in the public services of the Church, he shall take order forthwith for the continuance of such variation, and be enabled to enforce the same summarily. We also think that the determination of the Bishop on such application should be subject to appeal to the Archbishop of the province *in camerâ*, whose decision thereon shall be final; provided always that if it should appear to either party that the decision of the Bishop or Archbishop is open to question on any legal ground, a case may be stated by the party dissatisfied, to be certified by the Bishop or Archbishop as correct, and then submitted by the said party for the decision of the Court of the Archbishop without pleading or evidence, with a right of appeal to your Majesty in council, and with power for the Court, if the statement of the case should appear to be in any way defective, to refer back such case to the Bishop or Archbishop for amendment.

9. Precautions should be taken against frivolous applications being brought before the Bishop, and with this view, we further recommend that this application should be made either by one or more of the church or chapel wardens, or by at least five resident parishioners, who shall be house-holders and declare themselves to be members of the United Church, in places where the population exceeds 1,000, and by at least three such persons where the population is less than that number.

10. Our intention in making this recommendation is simply to provide for parishioners aggrieved by the introduction of variations from established usage in respect of vestments, lights, and incense, a special facility for restraining such variation, without interfering in other respects with the general law of the Church as to ornaments, or the ordinary remedies now in force.

11. In submitting these recommendations to your Majesty, we desire to state that we are anxious in no degree to abridge or curtail any of the rightful liberties heretofore enjoyed by the clergy and laity of the United Church. The National Church may well include men of varying shades of opinion, so long as they can combine in a conscientious acceptance of her recognized formularies and appointed rites. But this large comprehension seems to us to render it most desirable that in the celebration of the Church's rites there shall be introduced no novel practices, which are welcome only to some, but are offensive to others. All members of the church being expected to join devoutly in one common form and order of service-are, we conceive, entitled to expect that no unaccustomed form be used, giving to the service a new tendency and significance, by which the devotion of many is impeded.

12. We have made some progress in the revision of the rubrics, orders and directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and our recommendations on this subject will be presented to your Majesty in our next report. A committee of the Commission has been for some time engaged in preparing materials for the revision of the Lectionary.

13. In the appendix to this report will be found the evidence taken before us, and the arguments of counsel as well as the judgment of the official principal of the Court of Arches in the cases of 'MARTIN *vs.* MACKONOCHIE' and FLAMANK *vs.* SIMPSON.

C. T. CANTUAR, M. G. Armagh, Stanhope, Harrowby, A. C. London, C. St. David's, S. Oxon, W. P. Wood, Travers Twiss, John Abel Smith, H. Goodwin, Henry Venn, G. J. Gloucester and Bristol, Forcman, Ebury, S. H. Walpole, E. Cardwell, J. Napier, J. A. Jeremie, J. D. Coleridge, A. P. Stanley, R. Payne Smith, W. G. Humphrey.

The Fort Schuyler Murder—Respite Granted to Fitzgerald by Gov. Fenton.

GOV. FENTON has granted a respite to THOMAS FITZGERALD, of Westchester County, now confined in jail at White Plains, and sentenced to be executed on Friday of this week. There has been difficulty in getting the case before the Governor, occasioned by the death of Judge SCRUGHAM, and the record and testimony in his hands being mislaid, or had not been forwarded to the Governor as required by the statute. The Governor has granted a respite until Oct. 9 next, for the purpose of fully considering the case, and to see what may be disclosed upon the trial of the four other soldiers who were implicated with FITZGERALD, and whose trial will take place at the September term of the court. It is understood that the jury, the Associate Justices and a large number of prominent citizens of Westchester County, ask a commutation of FITZGERALD's sentence.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Young Men's Democratic Central Campaign Club.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Campaign Club took place last evening at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. As soon as the Club (which is composed, for the nonce, of the members of the YOUNG MEN'S General Committee) got fairly to work, a motion prevailed that the President appoint a committee of twenty-five members from each ward for the purpose of receiving the Keystone Democratic Club of Philadelphia. By motion, after reconsideration of the original motion, the President was directed to take such measures as would secure the attendance of the entire Club, when the Keystone Club arrives in New-York to attend the Democratic National Convention.

Considerable discussion arose on the question of organizing ward auxiliary clubs, and several motions and amendments were offered for the purpose of securing the organization of said clubs, but, after discussion, they were finally ruled out of order. It was then resolved that a committee of three be appointed to act in concert with the Young Men's General Committee, to secure such organizations. The Club then adjourned until Tuesday night next.

Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of soldiers and sailors, held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, was called to order by Col. GEO. F. HOPPER. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the platform and nomination of the Republican Party, and organizing a club to be known as the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District," with the following permanent officers: President, Private Charles S. Grant; First Vice-President, Major C. W. Cowtan; Second Vice-President, Lieut. Frank M. Clark; Secretaries, Lieuts. Geo. W. De Cunha and John Whyte; Treasurer, Col. George F. Hopper. After interesting remarks by members, the meeting was adjourned to meet Tuesday evening next, 30th inst., at the same place.

Loyal Veteran Grant Club.

This organization met last evening at No. 937 Broadway, the Vice-President, Col. B. T. MORGAN, in the chair; Capt. C. W. NELSON, Secretary. Reports from various committees relating to the details of the organization of the Club were presented and adopted. Major NEWMAN, of West Virginia, made an eloquent address, in which he urged that the soldiers unite in their efforts to elect their old leader. He dwelt upon the character and services of the Republican candidates, and predicted that when elected, they would fill their offices with advantage to the country. Col. H. S. OLCOTT, Col. FREEMAN, Dr. HOWE and others also made addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

Card from Mrs. Pollard.

As I am about to withdraw myself and my troubles from public observation, I desire to say a few words through the Press in reference to my recent conduct, and in reply to the published statement of my husband.

For a few long and weary years my marital relations have been the source to me of constantly recurring wrongs and suffering. At length, when they assumed the shape of violence perpetrated upon my person in the presence of my husband, and by parties with whom he associated, I did suppose that the law would afford me some redress. With this view I sought the courts, but I sought them only to be disappointed. I found that my complaints were misinterpreted, that my wrongs were converted into food for public gossip and ridicule, and my sufferings tortured into mere dramatic representation.

In this view I am forced to the conclusion that it will be better for me to remain in the seclusion of private life, and leave to time the work of setting me right.

I desire, however, notwithstanding the studied force of composition with which Mr. POLLARD has denied them to reassert in the most solemn manner, the truth of my story of our double marriage and the necessity of its second celebration, and also each and every fact which I have stated in court, either under oath or otherwise. Those who are acquainted with our past history, know the accuracy of these narrations.

And now I wish, once for all, to renounce Mr. E. A. POLLARD before the world. No one alive to the sensitiveness of a true wife will need to be told that recent events must have put an impassable gulf between us. They are sufficiently forcible for this purpose. That when I was assaulted—when the body which flew but recently between him and the pistol of an assailant, and thus preserved his life, lay prostrate upon the floor of a strange house, he fled—keeping up his flight until my shrieks brought strangers to my assistance, and that when I brought these parties to the halls of justice, he appeared as a witness against me, his true wife, distorting every fact that was favorable, and adding poignancy to every fact that might injure me—all the while huddling in open court with my enemies, are facts which are engraved on my mind in characters of fire, consuming every vestige of love or esteem I ever bore him. Henceforth he and I are twain. I must bear his name, but I rejoice to know that it will never be mentioned in public without recalling at least some faint recollection of his inhumanities and cowardice.

The intense irony of Mr. POLLARD's assertion that he has provided for my support may be appreciated from the fact that the last earthly income I had was cut off by a letter I received yesterday, and that I know not now where to turn for the ordinary means of sustaining life. This income arose, not as Mr. POLLARD stated, from property he deeded to me, but from a mere contingent interest in a lawsuit upon which Mr. ——, of Washington, had the kindness to make advances. I yesterday received a letter from this gentleman, in which he states, "I have not a dollar of yours, and it is only a lawsuit long deferred, which may not realize one cent. I have advanced considerably where I would not have done so on the title as a business matter. I have done it because you were in need, and I took the chances (very desperate, perhaps,) of getting it back. If you put it now on the ground of right, I have no more to advance."

This is the ample provision upon which I am to live so "luxuriously."

But it is useless to go into detail. In His own good time God will make the truth known, and then I shall stand in no need of vindication. "Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face."

With these words I take leave of the public, and whatever may be the provocation, I shall not again trespass on their attention.

Very truly yours,
MARIE A. N. POLLARD.

BROOKLYN, June 22, 1868.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—Last evening the Sabbath School of St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church gave a strawberry and musical entertainment in Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. There was a numerous attendance, and the character of the entertainment proved a delight to all concerned.....A strawberry and floral festival is to be held this evening in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets. A rare entertainment is promised.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.—The annual examination of this school, in Mulberry-street, near Houston-street, was commenced yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There were a number of examinations of classes in their various studies, and the result was highly satisfactory. There were also selections of hymns and songs, by a well trained and efficient choir of pupils. This afternoon and evening the exercises will be continued, and at the conclusion of the whole, the premiums will be distributed.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count de St. Geriol, of France, and Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, are at the Brevoort House; Gov. Cox, of Maryland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. Heath, of San Francisco, Hon. G. W. Flanders, of Chicago, and Hon. H. J. Gardner, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Commander Hogg, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House; Gen. W. H. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Conroy, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, North River, the body of an unknown colored boy, who was about 13 years old and four feet high. The body, which was naked when found, has been placed on the Morgue for identification.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD—CLEVER CAPTURE.—MICHAEL DERBY, a native of New-Brunswick, paid a visit to Jersey City yesterday, and was about taking the railroad cars for home in the evening, when he was accosted by a gentlemanly looking young fellow named GEORGE WEBER. A few moments afterward the train was prepared to start, and DERBY was comfortably seated in his carriage, when GEORGE sat beside him, and asked him for some small notes for two $20 bills. The small bills were duly counted out, when Mr. WEBER jumped from the carriage, while the train was just moving off, forgetting altogether to give to his fellow passenger the two $20 bills for which small change had been given. But quick as lightning DERBY, though an old man, rushed, too, from the train, seized the young gentleman who had so unceremoniously taken possession of his money, and had him taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, who committed him to the County Jail on a charge of attempted fraud.

STRAWBERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE EXHIBITION AT WAVERLY.—This exhibition of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society commenced yesterday on the Fair Grounds at Waverly. The fruits and vegetables on show were chiefly from New-Jersey, but some came as far as South Carolina. The strawberries were the chief attraction. They were excellent in every way. There was a splendid cornucopia on exhibition furnished by the Messrs. T. & J. CAVANAGH of Brooklyn. An orange tree, a lemon tree laden with fruit, a rare India-rubber tree, many descriptions of flowers, and an excellent band, made the exhibition well worth visiting.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.—A tobacco manufacturer named DRAKE, who resides in Orange, was brought before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday, on a charge of intent to defraud the revenue. The evidence of witnesses was to the effect that DRAKE had been arrested several times in Massachusetts, on similar charges, preferred by Revenue officers there; also that he had intended to procure a stamp of his own, and so mark his goods as that it would appear they had been stamped by Revenue officers. Further examination was postponed to the 6th of July.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.—The Jersey City Board of Water Commissioners have made the following appointments: Mr. J. V. HARDENBERGH, Register, *vice* S. J. TURNER, removed; ANTHONY HIGGINS, Assistant Register, *vice* VAN ARSDALE, removed; and JOHN CRAVEN, Assistant Purveyor, *vice* TARGUMARSON, removed.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A new Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be designated as Post No. 16, of the Grand Army of the Republic of New-Jersey, was mustered in at Rahway, last evening, by Capt. H. G. SHAW, Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander of the Department.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—FREDERICK FRANK and HENRY ECKEL were held to bail yesterday morning in Jersey City, by Justice CUTTER, to appear at court, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Highland National Bank of Newark, upon Mr. CREER, of No. 145 Newark-avenue.

SODALITY CELEBRATION.—A grand celebration of Catholic Sodalities will take place at the Newark Cathedral this evening. The statue of St. Aloysius, "the model and patron of holy youth," will be blessed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Father GROSS, from St. Alphonsus Church, New-York.

BOND FORGERY.—C. C. W

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

FOR SALE.

$60,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1890.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts of not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 28 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JULY 1, 1868,
will be paid on and after that date
IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, June 4, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 303 CANAL-ST. A. D. NO. 175 BROADWAY.
INCORPORATED, 1851.

Cash Capital.....$150,000
Assets June 1, 1868.....213,428

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

At an election held on the 16th inst. the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
WILLIAM G. MOIR, JOHN C. MORE,
SIMON SHINDLER, JAMES HARRIS,
GEORGE WARNER, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
JOHN W. LEWIS, ALBERT MANN,
ROBERT B. MANN, JOHN C. WEBB,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, PETER J. SHULTZ,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT, CROWELL ADAMS,
ALFRED BARMORE, JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
PETER R. CHRISTIE, JOSEPH H. WOOD,
MATTHEW HOGOOD, JR., WILLIAM H. HOGOOD,
JAMES S. LEWIS, W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, WM. C. MILLER,
HENRY C. DAVID, WM. E. AITKEN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL, JOHN ADAMS,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a subsequent meeting of this Board held this day, JAMES S. CLARK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE,
No. 227 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
One Million Dollars of their New Ten Years' Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. in currency, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, also issued in 1878, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular Letters of Credit through
DREXEL & CO., PARIS. MORTON, BLISS & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons. Also on Bonds and Merchandise. Value of Gold and Silver bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 25,000 bonds of that city issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the same, until July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FIFTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 7 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NATIONAL BANKS, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York has been paid at the

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—Interest.—Coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO.,
SAVANNAH, GA., June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes. June 22, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $37 90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 80 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., No. 3 Rue Scribe,
Philadelphia. Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, available in all parts of Europe, through Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS at sight and sixty days.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and SOLD ON COMMISSION.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, May 26, 1868.

The following is a description of some of the property stolen from this Company on the occasion of the late robbery of the Express train of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, near Seymour, Ind., on the night of the 22d instant:

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

Nos. 143,625 143,626 143,627 143,628 143,629 143,630
Of Second Series, issued under act of March 3, 1865.
Also Nos. 4,460 4,461 4,462 4,463 4,464 4,465 4,466 4,467 4,468 4,469 4,470 4,471 4,472
Of Third Series, issued under act of March 3, 1865.

All the above notes are for one thousand dollars each, and are each indorsed thus: "Pay to the Treasury of the United States for redemption. W. Mann, Cashier."

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS OF $50 EACH.

Dated July 15, 1865.

Letter A.	Letter B.	Letter C.	Letter D.
No.	No.	No.	No.
19,125	29,196	17,507	181,062
89,509	26,184	181,255	104,179
115,457	102,086	169,227	224,689
164,693	161,194	184,599	253,940
176,629	163,913	204,151	

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS OF $100 EACH.

Dated July 15, 1865.

Letter A.	Letter B.	Letter C.	Letter D.
No.	No.	No.	No.
3,444	172,660	222,098	336,767
37,209	172,661	222,645	370,140
37,209	172,662	222,646	471,391
163,595	172,343	232,800	471,962
166,004	172,670	234,571	196,893
122,207	185,913	264,151	
145,948	178,846	253,816	

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BOND OF $500.

No. 1,405

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Letter A.	Letter B.	Letter C.	Letter D.
No.	No.	No.	No.
48,837, June 15.		6,207, July 15.	24,900, June 15.
		6,213, July 15.	
		6,216, July 15.	
		48,838, June 15.	42,840, June 15.
		48,839, June 15.	

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES—THREE YEARS.

Letter A.	Letter B.	Letter C.	Letter D.
No.	No.	No.	No.
4,996..$100	56,650..$10	160,298..$10	16,760..$50
24,291..10	93,367..10		44,737..10
29,646..10	148,828..10		46,336..10
46,486..20		44,925..20	90,513..10
52,643..10		140,123..10	
52,650..10			

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Letter B.	Letter C.	Letter D.
No.	No.	No.
2,138 for $100	885 for $50	2,146 for $50
7,217 for 50		
23,575 for 20		
73,566 for 20		
104,416 for 20		
56,637 for 10		

COUPONS FROM BONDS OF HARDIN COUNTY, KY.

Payable at the Mercantile Bank, New-York.
No. 1,000, due Oct. 1, 1867.
Nos. 158, for $30, due April 1, 1868.
Nos. 399 and 400, for $3 each, due Oct. 1, 1867.
No. 17, for $30, due April, 1868.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

A considerable amount of mutilated Greenbacks and National Bank Notes and Postal Currency being returned for redemption or exchange.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against presenting or negotiating the above described Bonds, Notes and Coupons, as the same were stolen, and this Company claims the right to recover their possession, whenever and wherever they can find the same.

Any person to whom any of this property may be offered will subserve the ends of justice and much oblige this Company by causing the arrest of the party offering the same, and advising either of the following persons immediately, by telegraph:

HENRY SANFORD, General Superintendent, New-York.
ALFRED GAITHER, Manager, Cincinnati.
ALLAN PINKERTON, Chicago.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued as a subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1898,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. HOLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1868.

HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES WHO DESIRE to avail themselves of their right to convert the same into 5-20 bonds, are hereby notified that the notes must be presented at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States at New-York, as follows:

The notes that mature on the 15th of June must be presented on or before the 15th of July. The notes that become due on the 15th of July must be presented on or before the 1st day of August.

The notes to be given in exchange for the notes will bear interest from the 1st day of July, 1868, and the interest on the notes will be calculated accordingly. The bonds will be of the issue of 1867 or 1868, as may be preferred, and they will be issued in the order in which the notes are presented. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NATIONAL BANKS, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York has been paid at the

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—Interest.—Coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO.,
SAVANNAH, GA., June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening CURRENCY and GOLD accounts will be allowed 4 per cent. interest on all daily balances, which they can check for without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

Special attention given to the purchase, sale and conversion of all descriptions of United States Securities.

Orders executed promptly for Gold Coin.

Collections made on all points of America and the British Provinces.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81....	112⅞	113	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅛	114⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	117⅜	118	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109⅜	110	10-40 Coupon.....	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Registered.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold.....	140⅜	140⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅝	111⅞	June 7.30.....	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 C., Jan & Jy.	114	114⅛	July 7.30.....	110⅛	110⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as book-keeper in a large banking house, wishes a situation in some mercantile, banking or insurance office: unexceptionable references given. Address "M.," Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
Also No. 449 Grand-st., New-York.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited one month on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest will be credited for with the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank will be open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 6 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $300 and under. 6 per cent on sums over that amount that have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Draws interest from July 1.
CHARLES H. PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 293 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 1, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest, paid free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. SIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

SETMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 589 Broadway, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 15, 1868.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW
draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, and free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,
June 23, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held at the office of the Company this day, a dividend of two per cent. was declared payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1868. The transfer books will be closed 20th inst.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer book will be closed from 20th instant to July 2. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $92,305 61.

☞ The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
SURPLUS.....61,428

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO.,
(LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of the Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., June 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 24th day of June to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK,
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 1st of July next. The bank assuming the payment of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d instant, and reopened on the 1st proximo.

JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

HIRAM C. ROGERS has been appointed Assistant Cashier, in the place of H. E. ALEXANDER, resigned.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 1st July.

The United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 140 East 16th-st., near Irving-place:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire contents of said house; Rosewood and mahogany parlor suits in plush and hair-cloth, pier mirrors, etagere, centre and fancy tables, buffet, extension tables, dining chairs, rosewood and mahogany chamber suits, bureaus, bookcases, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, all the chandeliers and gas fixtures.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of elegant household furniture, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantle mirrors, parlor suites, side-boards, extension tables, buffets, card tables, centre tables, black walnut chamber suites, bookcases, dining chairs, &c. Also, office furniture, desks, stools, &c., &c.

ALSO,
Sails for a schooner-rigged yacht, about 135 yards.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, June 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious warerooms of James B. Cook, No. 654 Broadway, the entire

SHIPPING.

GREAT DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LA FILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 27
PEREIRE	DUCRESNE	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

Pure steerages do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN,	NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA,	COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 24
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves	WED-ESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29

Chief cabin passage $135
Second cabin passage 80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage 145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	July 2	TRIPOLI	July 16
MALTA	July 9	ALEPPO	July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO and Passengers of Steamship SIBERIA—returned to England—will be shipped on board Steamship TRIPOLI, sailing June 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA	June 27	EUROPA	July 18
BRITANNIA	July 4	IOWA	July 25
HIBERNIA	July 11	COLUMBIA	Aug. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, to return within six months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS		SATURDAY,	June 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)		MONDAY,	June 29
CITY OF LONDON		SATURDAY,	July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE		WEDNESDAY,	July 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To Londonderry, Cork	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, paper currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 27 and 29 Broadway.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25.
EAGLE, Capt. M. D. GREEN, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. ——, July 9.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

No. 24—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Through tickets and through rates closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on the WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents: Per pound, 1¾ cents

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 30, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 4.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

JULY 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and have passed over, and will always observe, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. MORGAN, Vice-President.
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 23d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $300 and $250 for first-class, and $215 to $260 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold regions of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.
No. 53 William-st., New-York.

HAVANA, BISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.

Steamer VIEGO, Capt. DRAKES, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

U. S. CONSULAR PASSPORT BUREAU.

Citizens, obtain passports indispensable to travelers, inquire of J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, 253 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MacKENZIE, Capt. L. F. TIMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. TINKHAPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on sequoie time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTEZ	NELSON	SATURDAY,	June 27
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	FRIDAY,	July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, FRIDAY, June 26, at 4 P. M. Through bills lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad, and by steamer to Florida ports. Goods forwarded free of commission. For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SAKAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat

RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——

leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) as.....10 30 A. M.
and.....4 00 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7 15 A. M.
and.....2 30 P. M.

Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:10 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each trip	$1 00
Excursion tickets	1 50
Monthly commutation	20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.

P. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Travelers can now procure

THROUGH TICKETS

from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 61 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 14, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Way Train for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

9 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) for Otisville, Warwick, Montgomery, Pleasant Valley and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 7:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 6 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train: 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of cars, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An Illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

8:45 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, (excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from 30th-st., New-York, to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Brickesburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite New-York and

JESSE HOYT and SEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M. and 5:18 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., 1:25, 4:20, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:25, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE will sell their horses, park phaeton (Brewster & Baldwin's make,) and plated harness; the horses are large, gentle and sound; phaeton nearly new and in good order; harness nearly new. Inquire for coachman, at 149 WEST 30TH-ST., at Henry Eckerd's stable, 45th-st. (rear of Dr. Chapin's Church,) near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, very stylish, 15¼ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind; or would exchange for a solitary diamond or diamond set. Address, or call, T. R. P., No. 138 West 42d-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT, GOOD NEWS FOR all, never failing! Mrs. S. VANHUHN from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant ever known in the world. She reveals past, present and future of all events through life. Diseases, name and lucky numbers. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st. 50c. to $1. Gentlemen not admitted.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, cases, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,

from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.

In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,000 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. MORGAN, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 39, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 8:30, reaches Providence at 8:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers are also met at this River in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed on board, and take the 9 o'clock A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by any other line, and 50 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 5:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 23, 6:30 A. M.	Tues., June 23, 10:30 A. M.
Wed., June 24, 7 A. M.	Wed., June 24, 11 A. M.
Thurs., June 25, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs., June 25, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, June 26, 8 A. M.	Friday, June 26, 12 M.
Sat., June 27, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, June 27, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, June 28, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 28, 2 P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Rockland Lake and intermediate landings. THOS. COLLYER leaves pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:45; 34th-st., 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, leaves Hastings at 6:45, Dobbs' Ferry 7:00, landing at Rockland Lake at 7:05, Nyack 7:30, Irvington 8 o'clock, Dobbs' Ferry 8:00, Hastings 8:15, Yonkers 8:30, arriving at 34th-st. at 9:15. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers STARIN, JOHNS and DAVIDSON, these magnificent steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel will find them realized on board of these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats ALIDA, ORIENTA and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Hudson and Hudson. The splendid new first-class steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad tickets, half of fare. The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for Lockwood's, Rowayton and Sludgeville.

FAIR HAVEN, PORT WASHINGTON, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Highlands and Red Bank. Steamer HELEN, Capt. JAS. S. THROCKMORTON, will leave Red Bank at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) for New-York, foot of Chambers-st., at 8:30, A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday at 2 P. M. Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON and JOHN PRICE salesmen. Fare, 40c.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Hallock's. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 44 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTLEY, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAMTUG. LENGTH over all, 91 feet; beam, 18 feet; hold, 6 feet 9. Two cylinder, 11 inch, vertical condensing engine and force pump; flue return tube boiler. For particulars inquire of C. H. CORBETT, Continental Works, Greenpoint, L. I.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. D. CARLL, leaves Pier No. 20, East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Hotel, Cornwall, and Cranston's, Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $2 50. Steamer CHARLES OSGOOD, for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Ninth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economizing a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, furnished, with board; breakfast, and dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; first-class young gentlemen would find this house a desirable home; references exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARDING—ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM CENtral Park; handsomely-furnished rooms, with board for two, only $16 a week, and hall rooms for gentlemen, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-ave.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE PLAIN GENTLEmen can secure good substantial board in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 694 Washington-st.

A NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room and hallbedroom, in a genteel private house, to let at No. 133 Clinton-place, 9th-st., near 6th-av.) Terms moderate.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Three well-furnished, airy rooms will be let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

TWO OR THREE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board; also one single one; location central and excellent. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

APARTMENTS OR SINGLE ROOMS nicely furnished, at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.; nicely furnished rooms on second floor; to gentlemen only; without meals.

NO. 35 WEST 33D-ST., SEVEN DOORS west of 5th-av. Hotel.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 530 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping for gentlemen or ladies.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room without board. Address, with full particulars, stating price, Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD with good rooms for either gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 62 West 15th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED front rooms to let, without board; terms moderate. No. 2 St. Luke's-place, corner Leroy and Hudson-sts.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, FIRST-CLASS room, for a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. Apply at No. 313 2d-av.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let to two or three gentlemen, without board, at KEPPLER'S, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st.

TO LET.—ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, including parlor, at No. 8 West 13th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME PARlor and bed rooms, with board low for the Summer.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. 348 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A WELL built three or four-story brick house, high-stoop, in good order and in a good neighborhood; size about 22 by 50 feet; price not to exceed $16,000. Address H. R., Box No. 4,108 Post Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

Situated on 4th-av., 50 feet south, on the east side of 20th-st.

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THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Banquet Last Evening at Delmonico's.

Speeches of Gov. Fenton, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Wm. M. Evarts, Mayor Hoffman, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. J. O. Putnam and Others.

The banquet to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Embassy, given at Delmonico's last evening by the citizens of New-York, was in every respect worthy of hosts and guests. The banquet hall was appropriately decorated, and in the appointments of the table DELMONICO excelled himself. Before the hour named for the banquet the distinguished Ambassadors having arrived, a reception was given, when Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN made the introductions. About two hundred and fifty sat down to dinner, including the Mayor and many of the most prominent citizens of New-York. Gov. FENTON presided. Shortly before ten o'clock, by which time the usual preliminary exercises prior to speech-making had been gone through, the Chairman having called the company to order, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

Having referred to the satisfaction this occasion afforded him, and the pleasure he took in welcoming the distinguished visitors from the Government of China, Gov. FENTON said that in politics, history and geography our nation presented interesting comparisons with the Chinese. The oldest Government of the East invited the civilization of the West. The oldest, most fixed and secluded society extended a friendly salutation to the youngest, most liberal and progressive of nations, and great results to humanity would follow. It is our destiny to open up a nursery of freedom, equality and progress for Europe and for Asia. It was the fortune of the speaker to be associated with Mr. BURLINGAME in Congress for several years, and he rejoiced in the choice of Mr. LINCOLN falling upon him for the China mission. No event in modern diplomacy has equal significance with the present Embassy. A nation whose politics and literature had been wrapped from the rest of the world in mystery could not be else than an object of general solicitude, and the prospect of clearer insight into it, and frequent intercourse with its people, was a subject of general congratulation. He assured Mr. BURLINGAME of our appreciation of the friendliness and partiality of the Chinese Government in selecting him, an American citizen, as the leading representative to the world at large, and in choosing the United States as the first point of visit. Our desire is to enlarge intercourse with all nations through commerce, Christianity and good will. Our institutions lead us to the recognition of freedom for others as well as for ourselves, and we believe every opportunity of developing this national sentiment in the minds of people in China—the genius, liberty and industry of our people, in exchange for their skill in mechanic arts and peaceful policy. In conclusion, he welcomed the Embassy to this City in behalf of the people of the State, and offered their best wishes on their departure to complete elsewhere their noble mission. [Applause.]

The first regular toast was, *The President of the United States*, which was drunk standing, and most enthusiastically; as was the second toast—*The Emperor of China.*

The Chairman then read the next regular toast—*Our Guests—His Excellency Anson Burlingame and his Associates of the Chinese Embassy.* Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME responded as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Our first duty is to thank you for this cordial greeting, to say to you that it is not only appreciated by us, but that it will be appreciated by the distant people whom we represent—[applause]—to thank you for this unanimous expression of good will on the part of the great City of New-York, to thank you that, rising above all local and party considerations, you have given a broad and generous welcome to a movement made in the interest of all mankind. [Applause.] We are but the humble heralds of this movement. It originated beyond the boundaries of our own influence and has taken dimension beyond the reach of our most ardent hopes. The East which men have sought since the days of ALEXANDER now itself seeks the West. [Cheers.] China, emerging from the mists of time, but yesterday suddenly entered your western gates and confronts you by its representatives here to-night. What have you to say to her? She comes with no menace on her lips; she comes with no great war doctrine of conquering uttered two thousand three hundred years ago, "Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you." [Applause.] Will you not respond with the more positive doctrine of Christianity, "We will do unto others what we would have others do unto us." [Cheers.] She comes with your own international law; she tells you that she is willing to come into relations of accord to it; that she is willing to abide by its provisions; that she is willing to take its obligations for its privileges; she asks you to forget your ancient prejudices; to abandon your assumptions of superiority; to submit your questions with her, as she proposes to submit her questions with you—to the arbitrament of reason. [Applause.] She wishes no war, she asks of you not to interfere in her internal affairs; she asks you not to send her incompetent men; she asks that you will respect the neutrality of her waters and the integrity of her territory; she asks, in a word, to be left perfectly free to unfold her system in that form of civilization of which she is most capable; she asks you to give to those treaties which were made under the pressure of war a generous and Christian construction. [Cheers.] Because you have done this, because the Western nations have reversed their old doctrine of force, she responds, and in proportion as you have done that, in proportion as you have expressed your good will, she has come forth to meet you; and I aver that there is no spot on this earth where there has been greater progress made within the past few years than in the Empire of China. [Applause.] She has expanded her business; she has reformed her revenue system; she is changing her military and naval organizations; she has established a great school, where modern science and the foreign languages are to be taught. [Cheers.] She has done this under very adverse circumstances; she has done this after a great war, a war lasting through thirteen years, a war out of which she comes with no national debt. [Laughter and applause.] You must remember how dense is her population; you must remember how difficult it is to introduce radical changes in such a country as that. The introduction of your own steamers threw out of employment 100,000 junk men; the introduction of several hundred foreigners into her civil service embittered, of course, the ancient native employés. The establishment of a school was firmly resisted by a party led by one of the greatest men of the Empire. Yet in defiance of all this, in spite of all this, the present enlightened Government of China has advanced steadily along the path of progress—sustained, it is true, by the enlightened representations of the Western Powers, at Pekin; directed and guided largely by a modest and able man, Mr. HART, Inspector-General of Customs, at the head of foreign employés in the Empire of China. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, notwithstanding this manifest progress, there are people who tell you that China has made no progress, that her views are retrograde, and they tell you that it is the duty of the western Treaty Powers to combine, for the purpose of coercing China into reforms which she may desire and which she may not desire; who undertake to say that these people have no rights which we are bound to respect. In their coarse language they say, "Take her by the throat," using the tyrant's plea; they say that they know better what China wants than China herself does. Not only do they desire to introduce new reforms born of their own interests or of their own caprices, but they tell you that the present Ministry must fall, and that the whole structure of China's civilization must be overthrown. I know that these views are abhorred by the Governments and the countries from which they come, but they are far away from their countries; they are active, are brave, are unscrupulous, and if they happen to be officials it is in their power to complicate affairs and to involve their countries in war. Now, it is against the malign spirit of this tyrannic element that this mission was sent forth to the Christian world; it was sent forth that China might have her difficulties stated. That I happen to be at the head of it is, perhaps, more an accident than any design; it is, perhaps, because I happened to be longer there than any of my colleagues; it is, perhaps, because I was about to leave, and, perhaps, more than that, because my humble name was associated with the establishment of the co-operative policy, which, in conjunction with Ahlermen, I aided in establishing not many years ago. And it is to sustain that policy, which has received the warm approval of all the great Treaty Powers, and which is cherished by China, that we are sent forth; and it is in reference to that policy, formed upon the principles of eternal justice, that I would rally the strongest thing upon this earth, the enlightened public opinion of the world. [Great applause.] Missions and men will pass away, but the principles of eternal justice will stand. [Renewed applause.] I desire that the autonomy of China may be preserved; I desire that her independence may be preserved; I desire that she may have equality, that she may dispense equal privileges to all nations. If the opposite school should prevail, if you are to use coercion against that great people, then who is to exercise the coercion; whose force are you to use? whose views are you to use? You see that the very attempt to carry out any such tyrannic policy would involve not only China, but would involve you in bloody wars with each other. There are men of that tyrannic school who say that China is not fit to sit at the council board of the nations, who call them barbarians, who attack them on all occasions with a bitter, unrelenting spirit. These things I utterly deny. I say, on the contrary, that that is a great and noble people. [Cheers.] It has all the elements of a splendid autonomity. It is the most numerous people on the face of the globe. It is the most homogeneous people on the earth. It has a language spoken by more people than any other language in the world. It is a country where there is a greater unification of thought than in any other country in the world; it is a country where the maxims of great sages, coming down and memorized, have permeated the whole people, until their knowledge is rather an instinct than an acquirement; a people loyal while living, and whose last prayer when dying is to sleep in the sacred soil of their fathers. [Applause.] It is the land of scholars; it is the land of schools; it is the land of books—from the simple pamphlet up to encyclopædias of 5,000 volumes; it is the land where privileges are equal; it is the land without cast for they destroyed their feudal system 2,100 years ago, and they built up their great structure of civilization on one great idea, that the people are the source of power. [Great cheering.] It is a sentiment that was uttered by MENCIUS 2,100 years ago, and it was old when he uttered it. The power goes forth from that people into practical government through the competitive system, and they make scholarship a test of merit. [Applause.] I say it is a great people. It is a polite people. It is a peaceful people. It is an industrious people. And it is such a people as this that the bitter hour would exclude from the council hall of the nations. It is such a nation as this that the tyrannical element would put under its ban. They say of this people, nearly one-half of the human race, that they must become the weak wards of the West—wards of nations not so populous as many of their provinces, wards of people who are younger than their newest village in Manchuria. I do not mean to say that the Chinese are perfect. Far from it. They have their faults, like other people. They have their pride, like other people. They have their prejudices, like other people. These must be overcome, but they must be overcome by love also their conceits, like other people. These must be done away. But they are not to be done away by talking to the Chinese with cannon; by telling them that they are feeble—that they are barbarians. No. China has been cut off by her position from the rest of the world. She has been separated from it by limitless deserts and by broad ocean; but now when the views of men have so expanded that we behold the very globe itself diminishing in size, now when science has taken away the desert, and has narrowed the Ocean; China, seeing another civilization approaching on every side, has her eyes wide open to the situation. She sees Russia on the north, Europe on the west, America on the east. She sees clouds of sails on her coast, she sees mighty steamers coming from everywhere, "bow on." [Laughter and applause.] She feels the spark from the electric telegraph falling hot upon her on all sides, and she rouses herself, not in anger, but for argument. [Applause.] She says that she finds that by not being in position to compete with the other nations for so long a time, she has lost ground. She comprehends very well that she must come into relations with the civilization which is pressing all around her; and comprehending that, she does not wait to be approached, but comes out and extends to you her hand. She tells you she is ready to exchange with you whatever is the highest product of your civilization. She tells you that she is ready to take back her own inventions with all their developments. She tells you that she is willing to trade with you, to buy of you, to sell to you, to help you to strike off the shackles from trade. She invites your merchants, she invites your missionaries, she tells them to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley, for she is hospitable to any argument. I say she is willing to take off the shackles from trade. She offers you almost free trade to-day. Holding the great staples of the earth, tea and silk, she charges you scarcely any tariff on the exports you send out in exchange for them. She is willing also to meet the inferior questions that have been raised respecting transit dues, and if you will only have patience with her and right reason, she will settle those questions to your satisfaction. The country is open, and you may travel for pleasure and trade where you like. What complaint, then, have you to make of China? Show her fair play, and you will bless the toiling millions of the world. The trade which, in my own day in China, has increased from $62,000,000 to $300,000,000, is but a tithe of the enormous trade that may be carried on with China in the future. Let her alone, then. Leave her her independence. Let her develop herself in her own time and in her own way. She has no hostility to you. Let her do this and she will initiate a movement which will be felt in every workshop in the civilized world. She says to you now: "Send us your wheat, send us your lumber, send us your gold, send us your silver, send us your goods; we will take as many of them as we can, and give you in return our tea, our silk, and our free labor, which we have already sent out so largely throughout the world—which has already overflowed upon Siam, upon Singapore, upon Manilla, upon Peru, upon Cuba, upon Australia, upon California." All China asks is that you will be as kind to her *nationals* as she is to your *nationals.* She asks simply that you do her justice. She is willing not only to exchange goods with you, but thoughts also. She is willing to give you what she thinks is her intellectual civilization in exchange for your material civilization. Let her alone, and the caravans on the roads of the North, toward Russia, will swarm in larger numbers than ever before. Let her alone, and that silver which has been flowing for hundreds of years into China, losing itself like the lost rivers of the West, but which yet exists, will come out into the affairs of men. Let her alone, and those great lines of steamers, the Pacific and Oriental and Message et Imperiale, may multiply their tonnage many times, and your own great line, the pride of New-York, the Pacific Mail, may increase their tonnage tenfold; and they will still, as at present, have to leave their freight upon the wharves of Hong-Kong and Yokahama. The imagination kindles at the future which may be and which will be, if you will be fair and just to China.

But citizens of New-York I must close. I have spoken at considerable length already. I must thank you once again for this kind, this generous, this unanimous reception. So entwined are the affairs of men that what the New-York thinks unanimously will be felt and thought in all the commercial capitals of the Christian world. [Prolonged applause.]

The next regular toast was: *Our Continental Republic and its Asiatic Relations*, which was responded to by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.

SPEECH OF MR. EVARTS.

It gives me the greatest pleasure, as a citizen of New-York, to join in this festivity, and great pleasure, Sir, to welcome you, the Governor of this great State of New-York, from the cares and duties of office, to share in this tribute of respect to the distinguished Ambassador and his associates from the Chinese Empire, and to notice also the Mayor of our City, who, occupied with the constant care of a million of turbulent subjects, is yet able, in the interests of universal brotherhood, to share the cares of the Chinese Emperor in four hundred millions of Eastern subjects. [Laughter and applause.] I am glad to notice, too, the contribution which the wealth and the commerce, and the education and the intelligence of New-York, group about these tables, attracted by them and our distinguished visitors, to take part in this celebration. That the Chinese Empire is a great nation we have known ever since we learned geography at school; and now many of us for the first time have the pleasure of looking upon the faces of eminent public men of that great Empire, who do us and the Republic honor with their presence on this occasion. I remember, Mr. President, that the last time I met, upon such occasion or ceremony, a distinguished envoy from the Chinese Empire was at the laying of the corner-stone on Plymouth Rock, in honor of the Pilgrim immigrants of only two hundred years ago. Now, as I understand it, that being the easternmost point of our continent, and the oldest place of civilization on its surface, he has been travelling to the Eastward ever since, and is still west of Plymouth Rock. [Laughter.] What a great nation we are! We must change all our figures of speech. We used to be justified in saying, when we wished to speak extravagantly of the distance of anything, that it was as far as the East from the West. Now, nothing is nearer than the East is to the West. Undoubtedly we might properly recur here to that occasion to which I have referred—the celebration of the first foot-step pressed upon the rock of Plymouth, of that energetic and creative power in the affairs of man, that has overrun this continent and enabled their descendants to look eastward upon the setting sun, across the ocean as their ancestors did upon the rising sun. [Applause.] Nor have we stopped there, but, pushing further our enterprise, our courage and our energy, we have brought China face to face with us and are able, as it were, to breakfast as well as take tea with her. [Applause and laughter.] But great as we are and proud ourselves in being, China may doubtless say, in the plenitude of her population and the serenity of her wisdom, "Such was I before I sowed my wild oats—such as you see me now may you be when you get to be as old." [Laughter.] There are few things in our civilization that they have not thought through and lived through in China. Take one of our newest novelties—women's rights. They got through with that long ago in China, settling the question upon the perfectly logical and incontestible basis of discrimination, that women have no souls and men have. [Laughter.]

Mr. EVARTS continued in a strain of humorous comparison between Chinese ideas and customs and ours, creating much merriment and eliciting much applause.

The Commercial Cities of the Old World and the New, was the next regular toast. Mayor HOFFMAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of the Governor of the State, the speech of the Ambassador of China, and the speech of the distinguished gentleman who has just taken his seat. It seems to be a part of every official programme, on occasions of this kind, that he is to speak just before I do, so that he may have an opportunity to give a hit at the City of New-York and its Chief Magistrate. In view of the fact that, according to the gentleman, I am the presiding officer over "a million of turbulent subjects," I regret that one who, if he cannot here, could exercise so much conservative influence among us, seems willing to remove his residence to another City [laughter] where the "subjects" are not so turbulent as those who assume to be their rulers. But I am willing to let him go, for the good of the country, and we will try to take care of New-York without him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mayor HOFFMAN said that his time was too limited to permit him to speak at length of or for any other great commercial cities of the world; and in conclusion appealed to the merchants of New-York to take measures to restore their City to her former and natural position as the commercial centre of the country, sending out fleets of ships under the American flag.

The sixth regular toast—*An Enlightened Diplomacy, recognising the universal brotherhood of man*—was responded to by Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM of Buffalo.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM.

Mr. PUTNAM hoped that the Machiavelian maxims relating to international intercourse would be speedily superceded by the principles of impartial justice to all men and all States. Our Government had given to the world some of the best practical expositions of this better doctrine, in heaping upon the head of a Power which seriously injured us during the late war, coals of fire from the Sanctuary of charity and good-will. Our representative, he said, referring to Mr. BURLINGAME, to a people that constitutes a third of the human race, approached them, not with armies and navies, strategy or menace, but with the power of intelligent persuasion, presenting principles of international comity and justice. The speaker hailed Mr. BURLINGAME as the Priest of the New Era, who, with the golden ring of peace, had wedded the time-hallowed civilization of the East to the freshest and more elastic civilization of the West. There is contagion in the example of justice he said. It suggests the true mission of American Democracy.

In response to the toast, "Ancient and Modern Civilization commingling on the Pacific," Prof. E. D. HITCHCOCK responded.

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

Extremes meet here to-night, as sooner or later, they always do and must. Not Asia and Europe, which are really only one vast continent, but Asia and America, the true antipodes. Our guests represent 400,000,000 of human beings, who look up one way into the blue sky, while we look up just the other way, who are saying "good night" to one another while we are saying "good morning." The speech continued to make contrasts of the habits of the Caucasian and Mongolian races, placing in opposition GENGIS-KAHN and TAMERLANE to ARKWRIGHT, FULTON, MORSE and FIELD. Chinese annals run back to the deluge, while the hands of our fathers have hardly yet turned to ashes in the ground. They represent an Empire whose first principle is obedience even to the endangering of liberty; while we represent a Republic, whose first and last word is liberty, even to the endangering of obedience. Although by courtesy we speak of Chinese civilization, still it is a civilization of no mean rank. The formative idea of Chinese civilization is that the roots of the State are in the family, and in this respect we even may have something to learn from it. CONFUCIUS, who lived 500 years before the Christian era, has come the nearest to our Golden Rule. The descendants of this philosopher now ask to be received into the great family of nations. The Professor then spoke of the contributions of the common stock. Eighteen hundred years ago they made paper; 900 years ago they printed books, and had porcelain vases before the earthen vessels were miraculously filled with wine at Cana in Galilee. Fourteen hundred years ago their boats were steered by the needle, and long used gunpowder, long before we first used artillery, at the battle of Crecy, in 1846. China wraps our maidens in shining garments and provides our mothers with that which cheers but inebriates not. The present movement on the part of China is, he thought, one of those providential inspirations which always herald great revolutions. Commerce comes now as the John the Baptist of all our modern history; but after this there cometh one the lachet of whose shoe commerce is not worthy to unloose. By his plastic hand shall all that is good in all of us be moulded into one final and perfect whole.

The ninth regular toast—*International Law, preserving Peace in both Hemispheres*—was responded to by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

"There never has been presented a better opportunity for a reform of the international code than that which this Oriental mission now presents. The more frequent the contact of nation with nation, the more varied their relations, and the more expansive the rule which govern those relations. International law, now so diversified in its details, affects in a great degree the prosperity and happiness of the human race. It marches at the head of armies, commands it in every fleet, guards the deck of the merchantman, and protects the trader and the traveler in foreign lands. Each new mission to the Sublime Porte brings a contribution to its precepts. Its tendency is ever toward amelioration. The great Empire which we now welcome into the community of nations will help us to still further ameliorations. Our policy is peace. The beneficent end of the law of nations is peace; and though this day may be distant when war shall cease, international law will mitigate its evils. We stand between the East and the West, stretching out our hands over either ocean. And while we sometimes glare angrily toward the one, let us begin our relations with the latter in the spirit of amity. May the Pacific be ever peaceful. May the treaty about to be made between America and China form a new chapter in the law of nations; the opening of a new code better than any ever yet written. The old age and the infancy of the world have met. Let what they agree upon stand for all time as the model for a just and equal compact between two great nations, neither of which desires an advantage over the other, but both of which desire the freest intercourse of persons, the most liberal exchange of products, a constant interchange of good offices, and a perpetual peace—to build up that international code of the future in describing which I shall use that language, slightly altered, of Sir WILLIAM YOUNG:

"And sovereign law, the world's collected will,
O'er thrones and globe estates
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

The thirteenth regular toast being, "*One Uniform Metallic Currency for the entire World*," the President invited Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, the delegate from the United States to the International Monetary Conference, at Paris, in 1867, to respond.

SPEECH OF HON. SAML. B. RUGGLES.

Mr. RUGGLES said in answer: Mr. President, we are here to-night, in that hopeful spirit so peculiar to our country, to celebrate, by anticipation, the coming interfusion of the commerce, the industry, the law, and last, not least, the money of the two hemispheres of the globe. More especially are we here to welcome with proud and joyful emotions, the advent of the distinguished Embassy now present, from the most ancient of the Empires of Asia, the cradle of our race—and to express, in advance, our confidence in their varied and comprehensive ability, speedily to effect the great conjunction so important to civilized man. The formal expression, in due order, of our sentiments on this occasion, has been commenced by appropriate toasts in honor of the President of the United States, and of the Emperor of China; preëminently the anti-podal political personages of the globe. The toast now proposed you have purposely reserved for the last, to introduce to this assembly a potentate far more exalted, swaying a power far more pervading and transcendent than all the Presidents and all the Emperors that ever trod this earth. This august personage—this earthly "King of Kings," is money! the undisputed monarch of the world—aye, of the whole world and all mankind. The power—the potent mainspring of all the machinery of human society, unceasingly and untiringly regulating and guiding the movement of all the civilization on the globe—and, above all, as the greatest of earthly divinities, the object of profoundest worship by a vast majority of the human race, especially in this, our country, and in Asia. I shall not attempt to narrate the history of the efforts made to secure an international currency and the practicability of the scheme, and demonstrated in a conclusive manner the manifold advantages of this reform; and closed an eloquent and able address in terms complimentary to the guests of the evening.

The Chairman then acknowledged receipt of the following correspondence:

FROM M. BERTHEMY, FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.

SIR: The invitation which you have done me the honor to address me, in the name of the Committee of which you are President, came duly to hand. I would have been much pleased to accept it, and to give to my old colleague, Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME, testimony of my sincere esteem in being present at the dinner to be given to him in the City of New-York, if my duties did not prohibit my leaving Washington on the date named. I have therefore to beg you to accept my apology. Receive, Sir, with my thanks, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. BERTHEMY.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

FROM HON. EDWARD THORNTON, BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.

SIR: I shall be much obliged to you if you will express to the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner to be given to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Legation, my sincere gratitude for the honor they have done me in inviting me to that dinner.

However much I sympathize with Mr. BURLINGAME and with the objects of his mission, I am afraid that it is quite impossible for me, with a due regard to the duties of my own mission, to absent myself even for one day from Washington, and I therefore beg you to present my excuses to the Committee and to express my regret that I cannot do myself the honor of accepting their invitation. I remain, Sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD THORNTON.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my engagements at the Capital render it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to the dinner which you propose to give to the Legation from China. On all subjects which concern the commercial relations of the United States and China, a mutual understanding exists between Prince KUNG, at the head of Foreign Affairs in that Empire, and the head of the Department of State of the United States. Mr. BURLINGAME is authorized to communicate to you Prince KUNG'S views and sentiments in regard to those international interests, and my esteemed friends Chi Tajen and Sun Tajen, Excellencies of the Legation, I am sure, will kindly be the interpreters of mine.

Wishing you a celebration worthy of the magnitude of the occasion, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Charles P. Daly, Theodore Roosevelt, Marshall O. Roberts, J. F. Kensett, William H. Fogg, Edward Pierrepont, William E. Dodge, Jr., S. M. L. Barlow, Isaac H. Bailey, Henry Clews, Chas. S. Smith, Committee of Arrangements.

FROM EX-GOV. E. D. MORGAN.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.

SIR: You have honored me with an invitation to a dinner to be given by citizens of New-York to Mr. BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Embassy on the 23d instant. The session of Congress is so near its close that I am constrained to decline for myself the satisfaction which its acceptance would afford me.

As a merchant of New-York, I applaud this mark of respect. The most populous City of the nation wisely simulates the young and thriving metropolis of the Pacific States in offering to these representatives of the great Oriental Power attentions so well their due. We welcome the Embassy as a transformation period. Treaty advent, in itself one of the weightiest evidences of a new order of international relationships, occurs at a juncture most opportune for us. Sectional interests have become merged, internal improvements are reaching greater usefulness, our broadest rivers are being bridged, and our lines of telegraph and railway are soon to connect all parts of the country with ports and places most easily reached from China and Eastern Asia.

To commerce the visit is auspicious. We shall not overrate its importance, however high our estimate. Intercourse with China will also afford broader standards for population and productive industry; and our rapid growth must soon induce us to contemplate certain economic features peculiar to an country, as to the peerlessness and extent of habitable territory, favorableness of climate and capacity to sustain a vast population, no nation or union resembles that great Empire as the United States.

I need not refer to the scenes that occurred in preparing us to receive these representatives, and that induce China to sent sends the non-intercourse policy of ages, to seek for her place among the nations. But you may assure the gentlemen that accredited an Embassy, selected in the spirit of true statesmanship, to all treaty powers charged with a mission so practical and of such beneficent character, will receive from me the kindest welcome and the most cordial co-operation.

That country, in an important respect, offers us the experience of centuries; her municipal functionaries are held to single responsibility for local good order. Its dense and populated masses, numbering a third of the population of the globe, this fact is there, as it must become here, a question of vital moment. China produces great staples which we need. We, in turn, supply largely of what they lack. They are not a maritime people; we are. They are a trading people; so is the United States. Enlarged intercourse, therefore, must promote the prosperity of both, and we may lay deep the foundations of this rising commerce. Nature has favored this in many ways. True, an ocean lies between the two countries, but it is an ocean margined free from perils, and will become a highway at once of ready and cheap intercommunication. Towards fostering this intercourse, I need not say that you, Sir, and those whom you represent on this occasion, have an important duty to perform. I trust that the courtesies everywhere extended to the Embassy will satisfy the Government they represent of the high value placed upon their friendship.

With much esteem, your obsent servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of Com. of Arrangements.

The Fatal Trial Trip of the Little Western.

From the Chicago Times, June 22.

The experimental trip of the *Little Western*, yesterday, was attended by disastrous consequences; the boat being upset in the trough of the sea, and the captain (THOMAS GARRET) and HENRY CHISHOLM, a newspaper reporter of this city, being drowned. Capt. GARRET, for over eighteen years was a sailor on the ocean, for a part of the time commanding a packet between New-York and Liverpool. Conversant with the details of shipbuilding, the great study of his life has been the discovery of agencies which would render vessels able to weather any sea. The system of air-tight compartments was the one regarded as the most available, and in the *Little Western* were embodied his ideas of the perfect vessel. Not having sufficient funds to carry out his design, he became associated with Prof. LEGENDRE, of the Chicago University, the latter entering into the scheme solely from humanitarian motives. The boat was intended as soon as constructed, to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The trial trip was to have been made on Saturday; but owing to the violence of the wind and waves the experiment was postponed until yesterday. At 10 o'clock in the morning a party of gentlemen got on board of her, and they went out into the lake a couple of miles. They returned about noon. The boat acted very well, responded to her rudder, and was subjected to a variety of tests. The captain and those on board were thoroughly convinced of her ability to ride safely in any sea; and upon her arrival at the pier she was the subject of warm encomiums from those who had been aboard.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was resolved to make another trip, Prof. LEGENDRE, one of her owners, being desirous of sailing opposite his residence, Cottage Grove. Six persons accordingly embarked: Capt. GARRET, Prof. LEGENDRE, GEORGE ATKINS, foreman of the *Times*, HENRY CHISHOLM, a newspaper reporter, R. CHESTER, and a boy whose name is unknown. The wind was blowing strong from the north at the time, and the waves were rolling very high. They sailed about three miles south, opposite the Douglas University, where she was capsized about three miles from the shore. Mr. CHESTER was in the cabin at the time, the doors of which were open, the remainder of the party being on deck. When she rolled over, they clung to her keel, and endeavored to rescue Mr. CHISHOLM; but their efforts were unavailing, as the cabin instantly filled. By their united exertions the boat was righted, but, the cabin being filled, became unmanageable and rolled over on her side. Mr. CHESTER, Mr. LEGENDRE and the boy clung to her side, Mr. ATKINS and the Captain swimming to the masthead, to which they clung, their bodies being in the water. The coldness of the lake and the violence of the waves benumbed Capt. GARRET and his strength failed him rapidly. Mr. ATKINS, seeing his grasp growing weaker, called for a line, and tied it with his hands and took around the body of the exhausted man. The accident was observed by a number of persons at Cottage Grove, and steps were immediately taken to rescue the parties on the boat. The University row-boat was manned by five of the students, and, after a long and vigor ous effort of all commendation, they pulled out in the direction of the capsized boat. After a half hour's steady and determined effort they reached them, and a line was thrown to Mr. CHESTER, which he attached to the vessel. The race boat was then turned toward the shore, and an attempt was made to pull the vessel in. The accident was also observed from the pier, and the tug *Crawford* put on steam and steered in the direction of the accident. She reached the vessel a few moments after the University boat, and took the sufferers on board.

Capt. GARRETT'S life was extinct before assistance was afforded. His body was taken on board the tug. Capt. GARRET was an old seaman, the majority of his years having been spent upon the ocean. He was about 50 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and leaves in the old country a wife and child. His knowledge of navigation was unsurpassed; his mechanical skill was ingenious and enlarged; science and humanity would have been benefited by the success of his experiment; but the accident and his loss both have sustained an injury.

HENRY CHISHOLM has for the past six years been connected with the press of Chicago, and was considered one of the most accomplished and polished writers in the city. He was born in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1833. He was connected with the press of Glasgow, Scotland, for several years, and it is believed, was also connected with the London Press. Before coming to Chicago, he was engaged upon the Toronto *Globe.*

The Shooting Affray in Russellville, Ky.

From the Louisville Democrat, June 18.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Russellville the particulars of a very desperate affray that occurred in that town Tuesday morning. The parties to it were Major LAWRENCE, who held a rank in the Federal army, and WM. MCCARTY, who was a Confederate soldier. After the cessation of hostilities MCCARTY returned home, where LAWRENCE had taken up his residence, having married the widow FROST. MCCARTY was subjected to harsh treatment repeatedly from LAWRENCE, and on one occasion, while on crutches, he was severely assaulted. This originated the feud which has just terminated so tragically.

On Tuesday Major LAWRENCE, accompanied by Mr. BILLINGS, of the Freedmen's Bureau, went to the store of MCCARTY, near the depot. LAWRENCE, immediately upon discovering MCCARTY, fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in the groin, where he was badly wounded during the war. MCCARTY then moved on his adversary, and discharged his Derringer, the shot entering the abdomen and penetrating the liver. Just at this moment Mr. BILLINGS, of the Bureau, proposed to interfere, when BEN. ALDERSON, who was present, made a rush upon him and he hastily fled. MCCARTY disarmed LAWRENCE in the struggle and gave him a parting shot, the ball shattering the ankle. Dr. BYRNE was called to dress MCCARTY'S wounds, which are of a serious character. LAWRENCE was removed to his home and surgical treatment provided. It is doubtful if either recover. Tuesday afternoon a squad of soldiers arrived in Russellville from Bowling Green. The officer in charge desired to quarter them in the Court House, but Judge CALDWELL positively refused permission. This occasioned considerable excitement, and dispatches were forwarded to Gov. STEVENSON with reference to the affair.

Cruelty in Horse-Racing at Jerome Park.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 17th inst. a horse-race is reported to have taken place at Jerome Park, attended, as has been stated to me by gentlemen of the highest respectability, with cruelty of no ordinary character. A four-mile heat was run by several horses, with the thermometer indicating 82° on that day; and one of the animals, under the merciless influence of whip and spur, succeeded in reaching the goal in seven minutes and forty-eight seconds, and then fell in a dying condition to the ground, amid the shouts and applause of beautiful and refined women and civilized and influential men!

From an accurate and graphic description of the race, as published, I extract the following:

"*Privateer* won this race after a most desperate struggle, over a very heavy track, which so exhausted him that he lay down in front of the grand stand, and was believed to be in a dying condition by many persons when they left the Park."

It is not my present purpose to protest against horse-racing, for it is an illegal "sport," which is sanctioned by almost all classes of society; nor would I incur the risk of adding to the already large share of obloquy with which I am honored, in my humble efforts to secure a share of justice to the lower animals, by so doing.

But I would respectfully appeal to the tender compassion of woman, and the manliness of my own sex, to insist that cruelty shall not be tolerated as an element of enjoyment. There is no probability that fair women and honorable men will ever inaugurate the disgusting and unequal contests of the "bull ring" in this country; but I submit that there is a moral danger—especially when done in the name of pleasure—in the infliction of suffering and death, on any creature; and more particularly the horse—that superior agent of mankind, in working out the problems of civilization and happiness in this rude world of ours.

I have seen fair Andalusian girls manifest their appreciation of the fearful wound dealt by the infuriated bull—which disembowels the defenceless horse—as though it had been some charming *morceau* in an opera; and it is needless to say, that no people, young or old, can derive pleasure from, or even endure the sight of such scenes, without suffering extreme personal and national demoralization.

My principal object in venturing to make these few remarks, is to entreat the gentlemen who manage these captivating sports, to see that their enjoyments are tempered with the "sweet quality of mercy." With profound respect I am,

Your most obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93@93½ for money, and 93½ for the account.

American securities open as the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties..... 73¾
Erie Railway shares..... 46
Illinois Centrals..... 101¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 23.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 71¾@71¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 23.

The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 68f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 23—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 7,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands..... 11¾d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¾d.@11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White, and 12s. 4d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Oats, 3s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common Wilmington. Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23—11:15 A. M.

Sugar opened at 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:
Consols for Money..... 94¼@94⅝
Consols for Account..... 94⅝@95
United States Five-twenties..... 73¾@73⅞
Illinois Central..... 101
Erie Railway Shares..... 46⅝

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 23—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—Prices have declined a fraction since last report, and the tendency is still downward. The following are the prices at this hour:
Middling Uplands..... 11¾d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¾d.@11¾d.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is quiet at previous prices. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 34s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new mixed Western. Flour declined 6d. @ 1s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 69s. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork dull.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Cakes £11 ₱ ton for this colony for feeding.

ANTWERP